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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; much colder; diminishing northwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,632. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79c.; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¼c.; cotton, 8⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—Representatives of the savings banks of the State yesterday vigorously protested before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly at Albany against the passage of the Mortgage Tax bill. The Assembly yesterday advanced to third reading the Lewis bill to repeal the Horton law permitting prizefights. Gov. Roosevelt says the recent boxing exhibitions in this city show that the bill should pass. Assemblyman Allds will introduce this week a bill designed to draw to this State the corporations now going to New Jersey. The Wagner bill to place all corporations formed to loan money on personal property under the supervision of the State Banking Department was reported favorably in the Senate.—Page 9.

CONGRESS.—Yesterday was the last day of Senate speeches on the Financial bill. Senator Allison (Rep., Iowa,) answered the arguments of former speakers, and urged the passage of the Senate substitute. Mr. Jones (Silver, Nevada,) argued against the bill, calling it a vicious measure, and dwelling at length on the provisions referring to National banks. The House transacted no business, adjourning on account of the death of Mr. Pickering.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The British troops in the vicinity of Rensburg have been driven in by the Boers, and fears are expressed for the safety of that important strategic point. Its capture, and that of Colesberg, near by, might cut off Roberts's supplies. The Boers continue to shell Kimberley. Mafeking is said to have plenty of food, and Roberts has promised to relieve the place in "a few weeks." Dr. Leyds stated, in response to inquiries, that if the Boers captured Cecil Rhodes, they would not kill him, but would hold him for ransom at £2,000,000. A Paris newspaper prints a story that two thousand British soldiers formerly at Dundee, and supposed to be with White, were lost for weeks in Zululand. Another appeal for money to aid soldiers and their families has been made. The British loss in two days at Potgieters revised, was 350. Prince Henry returned to Berlin yesterday. He was affectionately received by the Kaiser. The rioting and disturbances in Martinique continue. Ambassador Tower gave a dinner in St. Petersburg yesterday. Late advices are to the effect that there is fighting in Colombia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The "Thé Concert" at Sherry's, gotten up by Mrs. Langtry, largely attended by a curious mixture of society people, actresses, and others, was a great success.

Page 2.

Prof. J. H. Hyslop, Secretary of the New York section of the American Branch of the Society for Psychical Research, read a paper at Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, last night detailing his visits to Mrs. Piper, the trance medium.

Page 3.

The Anti-Trust Conference yesterday adopted a platform providing for Government ownership of all railway, telegraph, and telephone lines.

The bodies of Martin Loeffler and Charles Beirne, who have been missing since last August, were found in a closet at 106 Edgecombe Avenue by plumbers. Cornelius Ahearn, who was caretaker at the house last Fall, was arrested.

Page 4.

The Council's delay in granting the application for a franchise made by the Long Island Terminal Railroad Company may result in a legislative act giving permission to the company to go ahead.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners approved the names of the subscribers to the capital stock of the company formed by August Belmont & Co. and appointed a committee to devise plans to facilitate the work on the tunnel. It is expected that the contract will be signed by next Wednesday.

Page 5.

A delegation from the State associations opposed to woman suffrage presented a lengthy argument before committees of Congress. The suffragists, led by Miss Anthony, were heard also.

Page 7.

Roland B. Molineux received his wife in the Tombs yesterday, and was much affected by her visit. Dr. A. McLane Hamilton says something will yet develop to show that Molineux is the victim of a conspiracy.

Page 9.

During the investigation at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, Commissioner Philbin refused to allow Attorney General Davies to examine a witness.

Page 14.

Congressman Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., was found dead early yesterday morning on the sidewalk under the window of his room in the Grand Union Hotel.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 12.
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New Corporations.—Page 11.
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Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

ASKS J. P. MORGAN'S AID.

Chicago Board of Trade Complains of the Railways.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Chicago Board of Trade, in its quest of some way to end unjust discrimination in freight rates, has had addressed, through the proper committee, an open letter on the subject to J. P. Morgan. It is in part as follows:

"In addressing this communication to you we recognize you to be the foremost representative of the financial interests of the railroads of our country. The situation, as our committee now finds it, is tending toward a demoralized condition, and it exists in Chicago at the present time. The railroads are discriminating against the public and selecting a few favored individuals who are enjoying this special favor, and wherein they flagrantly violate the Inter-State commerce law.

"Recognizing the fact that you are to a great degree removed from contact with the details incident to transportation, conditions and abuses, we write this that you may be advised of the wrongs that this and other localities are being subjected to by the continued and persistent violation of the Federal statutes governing Inter-State transportation."

EXCHANGE MEN MEET.

Talk About Bucket Shops and Commissions in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—United action of the principal commercial bodies of the United States was decided upon to-day, when representatives of fourteen boards of trade or organizations of like character gathered at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Uniform plans for trading and commissions also were talked over. Almost every member present was warmly in favor of some move against the bucket shop.

A wide divergence of opinion on the question of a uniform commission rate existed. One delegate offered a plan of adopting an accredited list of brokers who are soliciting business in other cities and giving the power to blacklist.

The New Yorkers present were D. M. Van Vliet, Frank I. Maguire, W. H. Hamilton, John Valiant, John J. D. Trenor, Samuel F. Engs, and H. B. Day, all of the New Produce Exchange.

MISSING FROM THE PRISCILLA.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The Fall River Line managers are investigating the case of a supposed passenger, a Mr. Randolph, on the steamer Priscilla, from New York for Fall River, last night, whose effects were found in a stateroom to-day, with a letter requesting that they be sent to his family at Hotel Oxford, Boston.

Mrs. Randolph and her daughter live at the hotel, and the articles are apparently those of the husband and father. They are unwilling to accept the theory of suicide. The disappearance of the man was not noticed until after the Priscilla had reached Fall River.

FRICK ASKS AID OF THE COURTS

Prays that Carnegie Be Restrained from Freezing Him Out.

MAKES CHARGES OF FRAUD

Declares that He Is a Victim of His Partner's Malice.

Asserts that in 1899 Business Made a Profit of $21,000,000 and that He Is Willing to Continue as Before.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity to-day in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny County against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, praying:

First—For a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of all such interest and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same.

Second—For an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of the assets and business.

Third—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made or pretended to be made to said association of the plaintiff's interest in the firm.

Fourth—A decree ordering the defendants to cancel and erase all entries upon the books of the firm of The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, of insufficient, unfair, and improper valuations of its assets and of the plaintiff's interest therein, and to cause the said books so to be kept as to fairly and fully show the real value of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and the plaintiff's interest therein.

Fifth—In case the defendants shall refuse the offers made by the plaintiff and shall refuse to continue the said business and allow him to participate in the management and control thereof and of the properties of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, in conjunction with themselves, and shall insist upon the exclusive management by themselves of said business and assets, and shall continue to exclude the plaintiff from his interest in the business and assets of the said firm, that the court will thereupon allow the plaintiff to declare the said firm of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited dissolved, and appoint a receiver to take charge of all the business and assets of the said firm, permitting said receiver to fulfill unperformed contracts and to do whatever shall be necessary in and about the proper liquidation of its affairs, and that, after the conversion of the entire assets of the company into money and the payment of the debts of the said company, the court will then distribute the balance thereof among the partners in proportion to their interests.

Sixth—That an account be taken between Carnegie and the plaintiff, whereby Carnegie shall be charged with all the losses, expenses, and damage he has caused by his illegal and fraudulent conduct; and that if Carnegie persists in his said fraudulent scheme and refuses the offers hereinbefore made, and thus causes the actual dissolution of the firm, all losses incurred by the plaintiff by reason of the said dissolution and forced winding up of the firm shall be charged against him, and that he shall be decreed to make good and pay to the plaintiff the difference between what his interest was fairly worth on or about Feb. 1, 1900, and the amount he shall receive through the decree of this court in final liquidation and settlement of the said firm.

FRICK'S CONTENTIONS.

The bill in equity is quite lengthy, and as summarized by Willis McCook, counsel for Mr. Frick, is as follows:

"In 1892 there were two limited partnerships:

"1. Called Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000, which made steel rails and owned only the Edgar Thomson steel-rail mill in Braddock Township, and

"2. Called Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, with a capital of $5,000,000, which made all kinds of steel plates, structural material, iron forgings, made the material for and built bridges, made armor plates, and made material for the same.

"This latter firm owned the Upper and Lower Mills in Pittsburg, the extensive Homestead Mills at Homestead, the Keystone Bridge Works in Pittsburg, the armor plate mill near Homestead, the Hartman Steel Works in Beaver County, and other properties.

"Carnegie owned over 50 per cent. of each of the old firms, and he, with Frick, Phipps, and others, owning interests in each, formed in 1892 what constituted a new partnership, called the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In this, Carnegie retained over 50 per cent., and now has 58½ per cent., while Frick has 6 per cent. Both old firms were merged into the new, which had a capital of $25,000,000 and operated all the old works. This new firm was under the immediate care and supervision of Frick, as Chairman, from 1892 to Dec. 5, 1899. It greatly enlarged the capacity of its different works, enlarged their output, and purchased other plants, ore mines, &c.

$21,000,000 PROFIT IN 1899.

"Carnegie lived in New York, and passed much of his time abroad, remaining at one time for eighteen consecutive months. He did not pretend to manage the current business, although he was consulted as to important matters. The business from 1892 to 1900 was enormously profitable, growing by leaps and jumps from year to year until, in 1899, the firm actually made on low-priced contracts in net profits, after paying expenses of all kinds, $21,000,000. In November, 1899, Carnegie estimated the net profits for 1900 at $40,000,000, and Frick then estimated them at $42,500,000.

"Carnegie valued the entire property at over $250,000,000, and avowed his ability in ordinary prosperous times to sell the property on the London market for £100,000,000, or $500,000,000.

"In May, 1899, Carnegie actually received in cash and still keeps $1,170,000, given him as a mere bonus for his ninety days' option to sell his 58½ per cent. interest in this steel company for $157,950,000. Frick's 6 per cent. on that basis would be worth $16,238,000.

"Frick now alleges, right at the height of this enormously successful business, whereby, at least in part, he made for Carnegie these enormous profits and values, that Carnegie suddenly, and with malevolent intent toward him, on Dec. 4, 1899, arbitrarily demanded of him his resignation as Chairman, and this without any reason except to gratify Carnegie's malice.

"Frick, in the interest of harmony, gave his resignation, and subsequently, on the 11th day of January, 1900, after Carnegie had thus deprived him of his office, he (Carnegie) demanded of Frick that he (Frick) should sell to the firm his interest in it at a figure which would amount to less than one-half of what this interest is fairly worth. Frick refused to sell at that price, but offered to sell and allow three men to value the interest sold. Carnegie refused this, and left Frick, threatening him for not yielding to his demand.

CHARGES FRAUD.

"Frick now alleges that after his resignation and at the time of this last interview Carnegie was fraudulently and secretly, without Frick's knowledge or consent, attempting to carry out a scheme, which, if successful, would enable Carnegie, as Carnegie hoped, to confiscate Frick's interest in the firm at probably not much over 33 per cent. of its real value; that is, say, not over $6,000,000 for what on the basis of Carnegie's option was worth $16,238,000.

"This scheme, Frick says, he can prove was to revive and reinstate and make operative an unexecuted and abandoned so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887, which related solely to Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, and never did include the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited; and also to attempt to make binding on Frick another so-called iron-clad agreement of 1892 which Carnegie never before had executed, which Henry Phipps had always refused to execute, and which many other partners had never signed. This agreement, contemplated in 1892, Carnegie knew, as Frick now alleges, was absolutely void in 1899, and yet Carnegie appeared at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, held Jan. 8, 1900, in Frick's absence, and presented false and misleading resolutions whereby he attempted to make operative and reinstate the so-called iron-clad agreement of 1887 and also directed his copartners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, which neither he nor any of them had theretofore executed. All this, it is alleged, Carnegie did secretly, and purposely concealed the knowledge thereof from Frick.

PARTNERS UNDER CONTROL.

"Carnegie was enabled to control his partners because most of them still owed the firm money for their interests, and Carnegie dominating the firm by a majority interest, they were unwilling or unable to withstand his demands. Carnegie induced some of his co-partners to sign the so-called agreement of 1892, and then without warning sprung upon Frick a notice on Jan. 15, 1900, which he has also caused his copartners secretly to sign, and which was based upon the pretended existence of the so-called iron-clad agreement.

"Carnegie followed this notice by compelling, on Feb. 1, 1900, Schwab, the President of the company, to transfer on the books of the company all of Frick's interests in the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, to the said company, and he now pretends that he (Carnegie) can practically dictate to Frick the value at which he will take these interests. He claims that Frick is not entitled to anything for the good will of the company, is not entitled to have his interests valued as of a going concern, but that he (Carnegie) can use old and obsolete figures which have stood on the books for years, in many respects unchanged, so as to reduce the value of Frick's interests to the neighborhood, he hopes, of about $6,000,000.

"As Carnegie owns 58½ per cent. of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, he will therefore own more than one-half of the 6 per cent. which Frick sells, and if he can thus acquire one-half of Frick's holdings for what would amount to about $3,000,000, he will make a net profit on that transaction alone, based on his own selling price, as above stated, in the neighborhood of $5,000,000.

"Frick further says that never since 1887 had either firm attempted to force a partner to sell that partner's interest whatever was ever acquired under the so-called agreement of 1887, and none under the one of 1892, except that at times when the financial condition and earning power of the company were radically different, the company did purchase the interests of three deceased partners, but by an amicable and satisfactory arrangement with the representatives of each.

"Never in the whole history of both firms was it ever supposed that any partner had placed himself in such position that Carnegie could, through personal malice, force him from the firm, and that for Carnegie to attempt this in 1900 through the guise of proposed agreements, which looked to the honor and well-being of the firm, to gratify his personal malice, was most vicious and fraudulent misconstruction and misuse of the same.

FRICK OFFERS TO GO ON.

"The bill alleges that the new partnership of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is not a limited but a general partnership, but Frick is unwilling to take advantage of what he believed to be a limited partnership until he was advised otherwise after this controversy arose, and he therefore offers:

(a) To sell his interests in the firm at what three business men judge to them to be fairly worth.

(b) To execute new papers making a valid, binding, limited partnership and to continue the firm, in all respects, as it was intended heretofore to do.

(c) To continue the firm even if it is a general partnership and all are individually liable, provided he be allowed to participate in the management, because to leave the sole management to Carnegie would result, eventually, as he (Frick) believes, in financial loss.

(d) If Carnegie refuses all these offers, then he asks the court to dissolve the partnership and to have a receiver appointed to sell the property and pay the debts and distribute the balance.

A DEAL IN DIVIDENDS.

One of the interesting clauses in the bill tells how the capital of the company was provided. It says:

"The agreement of 1892 provided that capital to the extent of $20,000,000 should be paid in in cash on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, but made no provision for the remaining capital, viz., $5,000,000. Said amount of increased capital was never paid into the association in cash, either on or before the 30th day of June, 1892, or later. Said increase was made in the manner following:

"On the 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, declared a dividend of 200 per cent. on its capital stock of $5,000,000. The amount of this dividend thus declared was $10,000,000. On said 30th day of June, 1892, the firm of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, also declared a dividend upon its then capital of $5,000,000 of 200 per cent., making the amount of the dividend thus declared $10,000,000. Checks were given by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, to its members, and by Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, to its members, for their several shares of said dividends, said members being the subscribers to the articles of association of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited.

"These checks thus given to said members were indorsed over by them in payment of their several subscriptions to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. In fact, no cash was paid by either of said limited companies, neither by Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, nor by Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited. There was not cash in bank to the credit of either company to meet said checks thus by each drawn.

"Subsequently Carnegie, Phipps & Co., Limited, having retained assets sufficient to pay its obligations other than those assumed by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, conveyed to the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, all its property, real and personal. All these assets of Carnegie Brothers & Co., Limited, at the time of said articles of association of 1892, and for some time prior thereto, were chiefly in the shape of real and personal estate.

"It would have been impossible for said company to have paid said checks thus drawn by it without selling the whole or part of said property, real and personal, all of which was needed for the conduct of the business of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and was thereafter used by it in carrying on its business."

Mr. McCook also called attention to the fact that three of the oldest partners, Henry Phipps, Jr., Henry M. Curry, and F. T. F. Lovejoy, and several smaller holders of interests are in sympathy with Mr. Frick and opposed to Mr. Carnegie's present attempt.

The bill was not filed until 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the Carnegie Steel Company was not notified of the suit owing to the lateness of the hour. A copy of the bill will be sent to the defendants to-morrow.

GIRL SEIZED FLAMING LAMP.

Kentucky Home Saved from Destruction by Her Brave Act.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13.—But for the bravery of Nellie Stevenson, nineteen years old, the home of Clerk A. C. H. Johnson of the Dennison Hotel, at 18 East Third Street, Covington, Ky., would be in ruins to-night. The girl's bravery also probably saved the members of Mr. Johnson's family from injury.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night, as the family were preparing to retire, the young woman went into a front room and found a hanging oil chandelier flaming from the top. In attempting to put out the fire she blew the flames down into the oil reservoir of the lamp. She then climbed upon a table and with the flames leaping all about her unhooked it from its fastening in the ceiling and carried it into the yard.

As she threw it down there was a tremendous report and the lamp and fixtures shot up ten feet in the air. The sleeve of the light wrapper she wore caught fire and before it was put out the girl had been painfully burned about the hand, wrist, and forearm.

Superb Dining Car Service.

Experienced travelers say the meals in the dining cars of the New York Central are the best they have ever found East or West. Cars illuminated by Pintsch Light.—Adv.

DEATH AND DAMAGE IN NEW ENGLAND FLOODS

Bridges Swept Away and Railway Beds Torn Up.

CLINTON DAM THREATENED

Mills Flooded at North Adams, Mass.—Prospects for an Ice Harvest on the Kennebec Have Disappeared.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The gales of the equinox have scarcely ever exceeded in force the storm which swept over New England to-day, leaving in its wake damage by flood that is almost incalculable.

For twenty-four hours a heavy rain, after wiping away what few traces there were of snow and ice, brought to a climax the most unseasonable Winter New England has known for a great many years. Tributary bodies of water, which a few weeks ago were so low that the almost unheard-of condition of drought in mid-Winter was threatened, have been changed into torrents of more threatening volume than in the usual Spring freshets. From drought to flood, with all the damage done at both extremes to the manufacturing, logging, and ice-harvesting interests, is now added the cost of replacing bridges swept away and of repairing railway and highway beds torn up.

More serious still, there has been loss of life at several points.

The most extensive damage reported is along the Merrimac and Connecticut Rivers. The blow was fierce along the coast, but shipping, usually less in volume at this season, had ample warning of the storm.

At Manchester, N. H., Almer H. Jackson, a millhand, attempted to jump over a rivulet, but fell into the water and was washed away and drowned.

Washouts stopped traffic on the Boston and Maine main line at Nashua and on other smaller lines.

Dispatches from various sections of Vermont and Maine place the rainfall at over three inches. The Connecticut River at Bellows Falls rose nearly five feet during the day, and, as most of the smaller streams are running wild, a further rise of six to eight feet is looked for by noon to-morrow.

In the Champlain Valley rain has lasted nearly five days, so that the after effects are expected to be more serious than now appears. At North Adams, Mass., the Hoosic River runs stronger and higher to-night than at any time for thirty years, several mills having their lower floors flooded, with damage exceeding $10,000.

The great pressure of water at the temporary dam of the Metropolitan Water Board at Clinton, which reservoir in the Nashua River supplies the Boston district, is so great that the workmen are preparing for emergencies.

Along the Kennebec River in Maine the ice is so weak that it is likely to break up, and with the ice go all prospects for a harvest this season.

From all points to-night come reports of heavy damage to mill property and the destruction of small bridges by ice jams. The suburban electric cars are running erratically, owing to slides of earth under the rails.

The temporary dam of the Clinton Metropolitan Water Board on the Nashua River was saved to-night with the greates difficulty. On account of the rain the river had reached its greatest height for years, and to-day the water above the dam was four feet deep. Three dams, one in Quinapoxset, another at Eagle, in the town of Jefferson, and the third at Harris Mills, in West Boylston, gave way this afternoon, and added their volume to the immense amount that had already been forced against the temporary dam of the Water Board. Men worked until a late hour getting out the gates from the dam, and through their efforts it is believed that all danger has passed.

Fully 1,000 people in the Green Street (Clinton) district are living in the second stories of their houses to-night on account of the flood, which has entered the lower floors.

There is fear that bridges between Webster and Oxford and at South Worcester will be carried away by the raging streams. The City of Worcester is saved from a water famine, which has been imminent since Fall.

CHILD DROWNED AT FITCHBURG.

Business There Is Almost Entirely Suspended by Floods.

Special to The New York Times.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Feb. 13.—The Nashua River was a rushing torrent to-day, and threatened to do great damage, not only to property, but to life. From a stream which in Summer is little more than a foot deep, it grew to a flood, overflowed its banks, started the abutments of bridges, and almost totally stopped the industries of the city by invading business premises.

One life was lost, but it is remarkable that there were not others. The victim was twelve-year-old Siona Martin, the daughter of Athanese E. Martin, who is employed in the Fitchburg car shops. The Martin homestead is situated in the low-lying district in South Fitchburg. When the water began to rise it turned the district into a large lake, and a swift running stream poured down the road near the Martin house. Mr. Martin was at work in the car shops, not more than a quarter of a mile away. Mrs. Martin and her six young children viewed with alarm the deepening water. Finally Siona, the eldest daughter, said: "I'll go and tell father."

"No," her mother replied. "You will get into the water." The child persisted, however. She put on a pair of her father's rubber boots and started out of the house. Workmen in the Faululla Paper Mill and other people saw the child wade through the water. When she reached the road where the water was running swiftly, she was sept off her feet within sight of her agonized mother. The water in the road was up to a man's waist. The girl quickly disappeared. No one could go to her aid.

This happened at about 10 o'clock this morning. Chief of Police Kendall was notified, and he sent Officers Buller and Tarpey to the scene. They got a boat and rowed over to the Martin house. As the water was still rising, Mrs. Martin and her five remaining children were taken away in the boat and were taken care of by neighbors. The officers then went to search for the drowned girl, but though they drenched themselves in the effort they did not find the body.

To-night the girl's father came to the station house and begged to have the two officers help him continue the search to-morrow.

LANDSLIDE NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE.

Trains on the New York Central Delayed Several Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 13.—A landslide on the Hudson River Railroad, near Old Troy, between New Hamburg and Low Point, at 3 o'clock this morning blocked all tracks for nearly eight hours. The point where the slide occurred was the scene of a similar event some years ago. At that time the bank was dug out and a retaining wall put up. The heavy downpour of rain last night weakened the wall, and soon after the Owl Train passed north hundreds of tons of dirt and stones fell on the roadbed.

A milk train bound south ran into the débris, but it was running slowly at the time and the engineer saw the obstruction soon enough to reverse his engine, so no serious damage was done to the train. All the available laborers from Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and other points were rushed to the scene to clear the tracks, but the work was not well under way before daylight, and traffic was practically at a standstill all the morning.

"THÉ CONCERT" A SUCCESS

Society Leaders, Actresses, and Others Crowd In at Sherry's.

"BARMAIDS" DIDN'T APPEAR

The Gathering a Curious Mixture That Seemed to Mix Fairly Well—Mrs. Langtry's Affair a Novel Sight.

With the names of the best-known society leaders of the United Kingdom and the United States beaming, as it were, upon the enterprise, it was to be expected that the "Thé Concert" at Sherry's yesterday afternoon would be a great success, and Mrs. Langtry, its organizer, must have been extremely well satisfied with the sum of money collected for the hospital ship Maine. The sale of tickets alone realized quite a neat sum, but it must have been insignificant compared with the amounts which Mrs. Langtry's army of assistants succeeded in enticing from the pockets of the visitors. Miss Edna May, for instance, regarded $50 as quite an ordinary price to receive for a programme, while the Earl of Yarmouth and the other amateur bartenders unblushingly accepted tips that would make even a Waldorf-Astoria waiter lose his presence of mind. One visitor was heard to remark that the appellation "Take Concert" was entirely appropriate.

Indeed, it may be said that Kipling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," which poem, recited by Mrs. Langtry, was the most loudly applauded number on the programme, formed the keynote of the gathering in more ways than one. The injunction to "Pay, pay, pay," was, it has been stated, faithfully carried out, but the refrain, "Duke's son, Cook's son," &c., had also its suggestiveness. No gathering of just such a character has ever before assembled in this city. Men and women well known in New York society were there in large numbers, together with opera singers, leading ladies, soubrettes, matinée idols, and even chorus girls. But in spite of this, or rather perhaps because of this, every one seemed to enjoy himself or herself in much greater degree than at the generality of society functions, and the comparatively small proportion of men present gravitated between society and stage with charming impartiality.

THE POLICE WERE PRESENT.

Whether it had really been intended that some of the young women should serve drinks in the "American bar," à la the English barmaids, could not be ascertained. At any rate, nothing of the kind was done, and those in authority preserved an impenetrable silence as to whether the plans had been changed. It seemed, however, to be the general impression that the resolutions passed on Monday by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union had been responsible for modifying the original programme. At any rate, there is no question but that Inspector Harley, Capt. Lantry, and a couple of Central Office detectives were in the barroom when it began doing business, and that they kept a careful watch to see that the law was not violated.

Chief Devery received a letter from the Union yesterday morning informing him that there was to be a bar, at which young women were to be attendants, and that such a thing would inure to the demoralization of those who had anything to do with it. The Chief, when seen shortly afterward, said that if the proposed plan were carried out it would be unlawful, and the presence of the police officers at Sherry's was ordered by him.

But when the visitors were admitted to the ballroom and the adjoining apartments there was no sign of any young woman acting in the capacity of the cup bearer in the "Rubaiyat." There were plenty of extremely pretty girls around the entrance to the elevators, but they all had bundles of programmes, while it was hard to believe that even the most reckless of them would have cared to risk the costumes which they wore in handing around drinks. In the barroom was the Earl of Yarmouth, in a sort of idealized bartender's costume of dazzling whiteness and with a velvet collar, and Harry Woodruff and other young actors in similar costumes stood at attention waiting to serve the thirsty. Two evident professionals (bartenders, not actors) were behind the array of bottles and glasses at one end of the room.

"BAR MAID" IDEA A MISTAKE.

When Inspector Harley returned to Police Headquarters in the evening he said that the idea that there were to be barmaids was apparently all a mistake. He had seen Mr. Sherry, the Inspector added, and learned that nothing of the kind had been contemplated. Those who managed the entertainment, however, were, as has been stated, a good deal more reticent than Mr. Sherry, and the question as to whether New York missed an opportunity of enjoying all the luxuries of a London "pub" will probably have to remain among the other unsolved problems of history.

Mrs. Langtry did not arrive till nearly 4 o'clock. She was arrayed in a marvelous creation of lace and ermine, but looked careworn. She explained that she was greatly worried about her husband, who she supposed is now at the front. Soon afterward the concert was begun. There were no less than thirty numbers on the programme, but the order was not adhered to in the form in which it was printed, and, though cards were displayed at the side of the stage stating the number in the programme corresponding to that being given, very few among the audience were able to see them, and the majority had to guess who was appearing.

Among those who took part were Miss Hélène Beifort Berger, (siffleuse,) Miss Clementine De Vere, Mlle. Flavie Van Den Hende, ('cello solo,) Melville Ellis, (piano-forte solo,) Mme. Marie Brema, Signor Scotti, Maurice Farkoa, and George Grossmith, Jr. Mrs. Langtry did not wear the famous khaki costume when she recited "The Absent-Minded Beggar." She was received with great applause, and in response to an encore recited part of Ethel M. De Fonblanque's poem, "The Women of Britain."

Among the other attractions was a "strong man," using a muscle developer, whose exhibitions resulted in a large number of the developers being sold in aid of the Hospital Ship Fund. Two beautiful Great Dane pups, which were raffled at $5 a ticket, also attracted a good deal of attention. They were the property of Mrs. Weber Parker of Mamaroneck.

BIG TIPS EXPECTED A FEATURE.

The sign "Tips are allowed and are expected" was conspicuous both in the barroom and tearoom. To sit down at a table in the latter room cost $3, but it was at first better patronized than the bar, although the latter entailed an expenditure of only 50 cents, provided that a patron who did not tip the attendant could stand the withering glances directed at him. Perhaps the fact that there was nothing to prevent young women attending to customers in the tearoom had something to do with its popularity, particularly as the young women in question included such celebrities is Miss Blanche Bates, Miss Edna May, Miss Mabel Power, Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin, Miss May Robson, Miss Anna Held, Miss Amelia Bingham, and Miss Zelie de Lussan.

A few prominent society women came to Sherry's comparatively early in the afternoon, presumably through curiosity to see whether their sisters would be present in force, and, if so, to watch them arrive and to hear their comments on entering. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Edward Reeves Merritt, and the Baroness de Wardener came about 3 o'clock, and were soon followed by Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, and Mrs. Whitney Warren. All these women, with the exception of Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Merritt, and the Baroness de Wardener, were on the list of the patronesses of the affair. Most of them, after walking about the foyer and looking into the ballroom, went up stairs, where they occupied seats in the boxes, and where they remained during the greater part of the performance. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Ogden Mills were not present.

Miss Jessie Millward, Miss May Robson, Miss Edna May, Miss Mary Mannering, and Miss Anna Held were perhaps the most observed and admired of the actresses present. The actresses were more gorgeously and handsomely dressed than the society women.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

Among those present whose names have not already been mentioned were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Gen. Burnett, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Padelford, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. James Bishop, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Alexander Hollander, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Miss Frances Johnson, Mrs. Louis J. Pooler, Commodore Clarence Postley, Mrs. Henri Gourd, Miss Noel.

Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Miss Howe, Mrs. Blakeman, Mrs. Noel, Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Well, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Bernheimer, Miss Turner, and the Messrs. Creighton Webb, Robert Sands, Craig Wadsworth, Barton Willing, Leonidas Westervelt, Chesley Richardson, Stacy Clarke, J. N. Winslow, John Gallatin, Schroeder, Joseph Larocque, and ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas.

THE W. C. T. U.'S CONFERENCE.

Statement that Mrs. Langtry Utilized No "Barmaids" Evokes Cheers.

The attitude taken by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union toward the so-called barmaid feature of the tea organized by Mrs. Langtry and given at Sherry's yesterday afternoon aroused feelings of indignation and subsequent enthusiasm at an informal conference of the Union held yesterday at the Broadway Tabernacle, Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, which had been called by Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, the National President. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in her opening address, said:

"It is a lamentable fact that all women are not with us. If they were, we would not have presented to the American people a concert with patronesses from the Four Hundred planning to have young women stand behind the bar and urge men to drink. Such a scene is fit only for the vilest slums, and the vice would be so hideous that the law would interfere."

Two hours later, at the conclusion of the meeting, Mrs. Boole again announced, amid cheers and the waving of white ribbons, that "thanks to the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, no woman has disgraced herself so far at the Langtry tea as to serve drinks to men."

Mrs. Stevens also announced that she had had a conference with President McKinley with reference to the Anti-Canjeen bill, in which he had promised to give the bill his personal attention if it again came up for consideration in Congress. The Wilcox bill in the Legislature, prohibiting the sale of cigarettes to children under sixteen years of age, was also discussed, and approved by those present. The general question of temperance, of suffrage for women property holders, of Sunday baseball, and of measures for the suppression of prizefighting, also came up for discussion at the meeting.

APPLAUDS MRS. LANGTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The indignation expressed by the members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union over the concert to be given at Sherry's by Mrs. Langtry and others strikes me as needless meddling. It suggests the conversation I overheard lately between two women. One said: "Do you allow your husband to play golf on Sunday?" The reply was: "I am not my husband's conscience. Why should I allow or not allow him to do what he decides is right?"

Why won't the members of this Christian Temperance Union pray for their own charity of thought and action, and not try to serve as consciences for all those who do not see the light as they do? I hope that Mrs. Langtry's effort will be crowned with success for a most heart-appealing cause.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900. C.

DEWEY, JR., A CHICAGOAN.

In Business and Doesn't Want to Pose as "Son of His Father."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—George Dewey, Jr., the son of the hero of Manila, has become a permanent resident of Chicago. Young Dewey's announcement of his determination to become a Chicagoan has spread joy throughout social circles, and he is now the lion of the hour.

Although only twenty-three years old, the young man holds the responsible position as Western representative for a New York firm of dry goods commission merchants. His home is at the Lakota Hotel.

Since his arrival in Chicago the Admiral's son, who is of a retiring disposition, has avoided notoriety as much as possible, almost all of his time having been devoted to his business. One of the few social gatherings he has consented to attend will be a card party to be given at the home of Roland P. Marks.

"Please don't write any stories about me; write 'em about father," pleaded Dewey, Jr., when seen by a reporter this afternoon.

"Don't you see, I'm in Chicago on my own hook? I'm not Admiral Dewey's son to my trade. Nothing more or less than plain G. G. Dewey. If they find out who I am think of what will happen. There will be a lot of people down to this office, and I don't care to be handicapped by the fact that I am a son of my father."

And Mr. Dewey smiled pleasantly as he bowed the reporter out.

NATIONAL BISCUIT PROFITS.

The Company Earned $3,302,155 in the Past Twelve Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The actual showing of the National Biscuit Company was such as to fulfill all the promises made by the persons authorized to speak of the company's affairs. Twelve months' earnings were equal to 5.

of the Boer army—taking the word destruction in its military sense, of decisive defeat involving dispersion of an army as an organized fighting force."

THE BOERS' COUNTER-STROKE.

At a time when Lord Roberts is apparently about to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter-stroke in an unknown, but seemingly great, force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange River.

Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless, the news produces an unpleasant impression here. Gen. French has manoeuvred the Boers out of Rensburg in December. On Jan. 1 it was reported that he could take Colesburg in two days with reinforcements. They were sent; but the Boers also were reinforced. Since then the British lines have been extended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe, twenty-five miles in length. The lines were not continuous, but all the strong positions were held.

Gen. French, when he joined Lord Roberts, presumably took most of his cavalry. Gen. Clements was left with the infantry to hold the Boers in check, but Commandant Delarey, with a double turning movement, has compelled the British to concentrate at Rensburg, besides threatening Lord Roberts's communications.

The Boer mastery of the district has caused a spread of the insurrection; but this, no doubt, will be promptly repressed, as large British forces are available not far away.

BULLER'S INTENTIONS.

The indications as to Gen. Buller's immediate intentions are contradictory. One informant, who has intimate relations with the War Office, predicts a movement within the next two days. A number of correspondents who have been with Gen. Buller, however, have gone to Durnan for a few days' rest, under the impression that nothing is to be done immediately.

The War Office has directed the Eighth Division of 10,000 men to prepare to go out.

HELP FOR MAFEKING PROMISED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A undated dispatch from Mafeking, via Gaberones, Feb. 2, says:

"Col. Baden-Powell has received a communication from Lord Roberts, promising relief would be sent in a few weeks. The food will last. The garrison is as game as ever. The Boers have expressed their intention not to fight but to starve us out. All well."

£2,000,000 FOR CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The friends of Cecil Rhodes are becoming alarmed at his possible fate, and have sent an emissary to see Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Boers in Europe, in regard to the probable course the Boers would pursue in the event of his capture.

Dr. Leyds assured the intermediaries that the Boers did not intend to kill Mr. Rhodes, but, he added, they would certainly hold him as a hostage until the indemnity for the Jameson raid was paid.

In view of the developments since the raid, the Boers have also decided to double the amount of the indemnity demanded, so that if he is captured Mr. Rhodes's friends will have to hand over £2,000,000 ($10,000,000) before he is released.

It is also learned definitely that Dr. Jameson is still at Ladysmith, in spite of all the conflicting reports.

ZOUTPANS DRIFT SEIZED.

LONDON Feb, 13.—A private telegram received here says that "the force commanded by Gen. Wood has moved up from the southward and seized Zoutpans Drift, which it now holds."

Zoutpans Drift is on the Orange River, about forty miles south of Kimberley.

2,000 BRITISH SOLDIERS LOST?

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Le Petit Bleu, in correspondence from Pretoria, publishes an extraordinary account of 2,000 British soldiers, who, it is said by the writer, arrived toward the end of December last, during the retreat from Dundee, at the River Maputa, the boundary between Swaziland and Portuguese territory.

According to the narrative, they had lost their way and wandered for weeks in Zululand, arriving shoeless, in rags, and dying of hunger. These soldiers, the correspondent says, were thought to have been shut up with Sir George White in Ladysmith.

BRITISH LOSS IN TWO DAYS 350.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A revised list of the British casualties at Potgieters Drift from Feb. 5 to Feb. 7 shows: Killed, 26; wounded, 319; missing, 5.

The fact that Gen. Buller's dispatch revising the casualties at Potgieters is dated from Chieveley is taken in some quarters as an indication that Gen. Buller has removed his headquarters to that place. There is nothing to indicate whether he left a large force at Springfield or not.

MILLIONS TO AID SOLDIERS.

$886,000 in Three Funds—Mrs. Arthur Paget Raises £5,000—Lady Chesham and Lady Curzon Ask for More.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—As the conviction grows in Great Britain that the war will be long, the efforts for providing for the sick and wounded and the families of the soldiers at the front are redoubling. There is scarcely a woman in England, who, in addition to making articles of clothing for those in the field and in the hospitals, is not working for and contributing to some special fund.

The Mansion House fund exceeds £690,000. The Daily Telegraph's fund amounts to £119,000, and The Daily Mail's totals up £77,000. These amounts only cover the larger London funds, and do not include numerous provincial funds or large amounts being raised to equip volunteers.

The equipment for the Yeomanry Hospital has just left England for the Cape. The ladies at the head of this charity have now decided to raise funds to keep the hospital going for six months, and have issued the following appeal to the British residents of the United States:

We are venturing to address an appeal to our fellow-countrymen, who, although absent from their native land, are wrapped up, heart and soul, in its prosperity. At this moment, when we see volunteers from every quarter of the British Empire linked in one common bond of sympathy, and shoulder to shoulder with English troops, fighting for the freedom of the oppressed, will Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen not unite with us and identify themselves with this same noble spirit by assisting us to alleviate the sufferings of those who are risking their lives in Africa?

America has generously given and is still maintaining a hospital ship for our wounded soldiers. This munificence is deeply appreciated in our country. It is not to America that we now appeal. It is to those who cannot for various reasons fight at their country's call.

All the bravest and best of Great Britain's sons will shortly be at the front. We would ask their absent comrades to prove by their liberality that they are mindful of the sufferings of those who fall bravely in keeping up the traditions of the British soldier.

BEATRICE CHESHAM,
GEORGIANA CURZON.

In speaking of the appeal, Lady Curzon, who is an aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, said:

"I do hope it will be clearly understood that I would not wish to ask for financial support from Americans. We know what their warm-hearted generosity has done and is doing, and all Americans living here can testify how grateful this country is to them."

MRS. PAGET'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Over £6,600 Raised for the Household Troops—Jealousies Nearly Ruined the Affair.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Arthur Paget's entertainment of stage tableaus at Her Majesty's Theatre, which concluded after midnight, netted more than £6,600 for the benefit of the Household Troops. The theatre presented a beautiful sight. It was filled with well-known people, the ladies being fairly ablaze with jewels. Sergeants from the Life Guards and Foot Guards, stationed at intervals along the sides of the auditorium, lent a military aspect to the scene.

In the front row of stalls sat the Prince and Princess of Wales, and all the principal members of the English royal family, except the Queen. All the foreign Ambassadors, except Mr. Choate, were present; but the United States was officially represented by Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, who was accompanied by his brother, and by J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the Embassy.

Among other well-known Americans in attendance were Reginald Ward and Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Ronalds, Miss Amalia Knessner, and Allison Armour.

Both the tableaus and the "Masque of War and Peace," as well as the patriotic picture of Great Britain and her colonies, with which the entertainment closed, were successes.

The only Americans who took part were Mrs. A. Drexel, Mme. von André, and the Countess of Craven. Two of the tableaus were arranged by Mrs. Paget, who did not perform. Mrs. Drexel appeared as Lady-in-Attendance in a tableau entitled "The Knight's Return," which was one of a series called "A Dream of Fair Women." The Countess of Craven and Mme. von André were, respectively, a Lady in Blue and a Lady in Yellow in a tableau after Arthur Hacker's picture "The New Beauties."

Among the many well-known and titled persons who appeared on the stage, particular interest attached to Mrs. Maurice Gifford, whose husband lost an arm in the Matabele rebellion; the swarthy Prince Dhuleep Singh, who figured as a Soldier Guard to Queen Esther; Capt. Maurice Bourke, formerly of the ill-fated Victoria, and Miss Muriel Wilson, who was much admired in the United States during her recent visit.

A tableau containing a regular crowd of titled persons was "Great Britain; Her Colonies and Dependencies," which came last. The United Kingdom was represented by the Countess of Westmoreland, British Columbia by Lady Claud Hamilton, Canada by Lady Raincliffe, the West Indies by Mrs. Hope Williams, and Newfoundland by Lady Maud Warrender, while the other colonies claimed the Marchioness of Downshire, the Countess of Huntingdon, and others of equal birth, Cape Colony falling to the belle of the evening, Miss Muriel Wilson.

The artists who arranged the tableaus included F. Goodall, Onslow Ford, J. J. Shannon, Solomon J. Solomon, and Caton Woodville. The words of "The Mask of War and Peace" were written by Louis N. Parker.

GERMAN ATTITUDE DISCUSSED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Thomas Hedderwick, Advanced Liberal, Member for the Wick District, gave notice of a resolution calling attention to the fact that the colonies are without representatives in the Imperial Parliament. The resolution was set down for a month hence, but it is not likely that time will be found for its discussion.

The Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Office, William St. John Brodrick, was asked whether the Government had received any communication from Germany modifying the declaration made in 1895 by the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, to the effect that Germany's policy was the maintenance of the Transvaal as an independent State, in accordance with the treaty of 1884. He replied that no communication had been received from the German Government relative to the convention of 1884, which, he added, as a matter of fact, was terminated by the state of war.

The Under Secretary of State for the War Office, George Wyndham, definitely set at rest all the stories of Government interference in the prerogative of the Commander in Chief, Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, to select the Generals commanding in South Africa. Replying to a question Mr. Wyndham said the commanders in the field were selected by Lord Wolseley, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for War, and added that every selection put forward had been approved.

When the debate on the army supplementary estimates was resumed, Mr. Wyndham, during the course of a speech, again intimated that an attempt would be made to democratize the army, which, he said, he thought ought not to be closed to officers who did not enjoy an income of from £150 to £500 a year. Mr. Wyndham also said it was a scandal and a danger to the empire that young men could not enter the cavalry unless their fathers were able to give them £500 a year.

The Under Secretary further announced that it was not intended to raise volunteers in Ireland.

NO GERMAN INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A semi-official paragraph is published in The Globe this afternoon, saying Germany does not contemplate intervention. The German Government, it is added, does not consider itself concerned in the future status or in the existence of the Boer Republics.

NO EXPLANATION FROM MACRUM

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Macrum, ex-Consul to Pretoria, to-day completed the settlement of his account with the State Department. He must now make a final settlement with the Treasury, although this does not require his attendance in Washington, and it is presumed that he will return to East Liverpool in a day or two.

Toward the end of the official day Mr. Macrum paid another visit to the State Department. He waited until his accounts had been formally approved and signed by Third Assistant Secretary Cridler, and then, without ascending the stairs to say farewell to Mr. Cridler, who is in charge of the Consular Service, or to Secretary Hay himself, Mr. Macrum left the department. Every official with whom he has come in contact since his arrival in Washington asserts that he has not given the slightest explanation of the motives that influenced his actions.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the Parliamentary bye-election in the Rossendale Division of Lancashire to-day, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of John Henry Maden, Liberal, who had represented Rossendale since 1892, W. Mather, Liberal and Radical, defeated Dr. G. C. Kingsbury, the Conservative candidate, by 1,372 votes.

In the elections for the Middle Armagh District for a representative in Parliament to succeed Dunbar Plunket Barton, the vote resulted: J. B. Lonsdale, 3,213; John Gordon, 1,811. Both candidates are Unionist, and the election was fought on local issues.

Great Britain Buying in Spain?

MADRID, Feb. 13.—Senator Davilla, in the Senate to-day, questioned the Government on the subject of the reported sale to Great Britain of Maxim cartridges manufactured at the Placentia arms factory. He took the opportunity to say that public opinion in Spain was entirely favorable to the Boers. The Premier, Señor Silvela, replied that he could not give a definite answer, as he was not aware whether private industry had supplied ammunition to Great Britain He promised, however, to endeavor to obtain the desired information.

Refugees from Barkly West.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from the Modder River announces the arrival there of 1,400 refugees from the Barkly West district. They had been ordered away by the Boers because they refused to join the Republicans. The refugees reached the Modder River via Koodoosberg.

Anxiety About Zululand.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Boer invasion of Zululand is causing keen anxiety. Apart from the fact that it threatens Gen. Buller's communications, it is difficult to believe the Zulus can long be kept quiescent while their cattle are "commandeered" and their country is overrun by their hereditary foes.

BOERS SHELLING KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, Feb. 13—The War Office has posted a dispatch from Col. Kekewich, dated Sunday, Feb 11, to the effect that Kimberley was bombarded throughout Feb. 8.

During the morning of Feb. 9 a small infantry engagement, lasting two hours, occurred at Alexandersfontein. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

British Success Reported.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A report comes from Durban that British artillery forced the Boers to evacuate their camp on Hlangwana Hill, south of Colenso. It would be an important advantage if the British were able to occupy the position.

METHODISTS MEET IN CHICAGO.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Members of the Methodist Book Committee, the governing body of the Methodist Press, assembled in Chicago to-day for attendance upon their annual meeting, which will open to-morrow and continue one week. This committee, which wields a power in the Methodist Church second only to that of the General Conference, is composed of delegates from all sections of the United States, and the entire roster of members will be present when to-morrow's session opens.

Cincinnati committeemen have come determined that no transfer of the Western Book Concern from that city shall be effected. Rumors have been in circulation to the effect that a strong effort will be made to secure its removal to Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, much colder, diminishing northwesterly winds.

The storm which occupied the lower Ohio Valley Monday night has moved northeastward to the St. Lawrence Valley, attended by rain and followed by clearing and much colder weather generally from the Mississippi River to the Alleghany Mountains. A storm developed yesterday over the middle plateau region, and the barometer continued high, with temperature below zero in the Northwestern States. In the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain districts northeasterly winds and snow prevailed.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	5	50	50
6 A. M.	4	51	50
9 A. M.	5	54	55
12 M.	4	56	58
4 P. M.	4	57	59
6 P. M.	9	55	54
9 P. M.	8	42	47
12 P. M.	7	38	40

THE TIMES thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

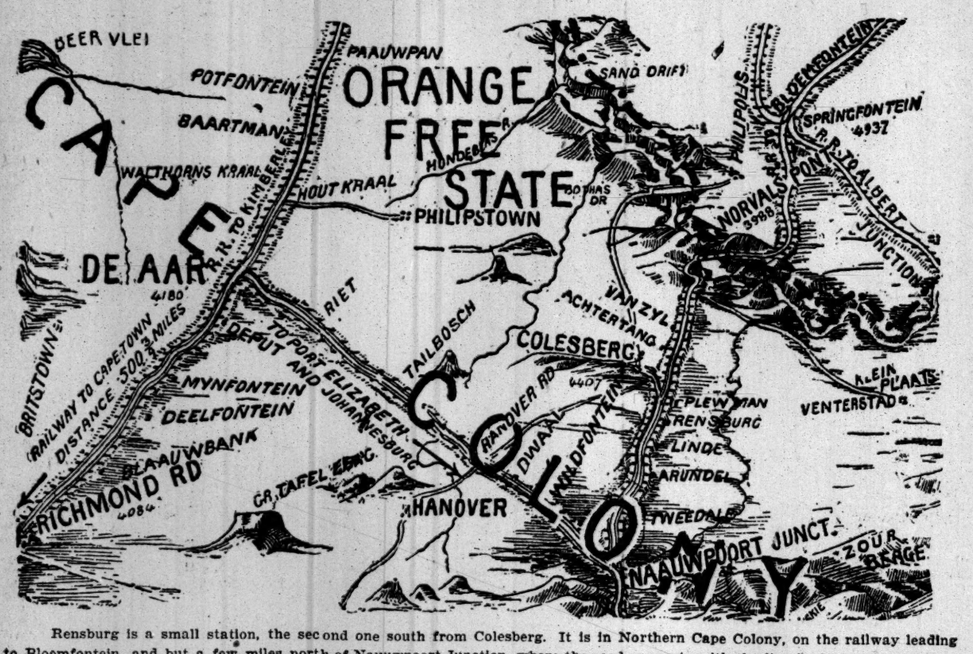
Printing House Square.....51½
Weather Bureau.....50⅝
Corresponding date 1899.....34
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.32

The maximum temperature was 58 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 38 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 85 per cent. The barometer registered 29.69 at 8 A. M. and 29.74 at 8 P. M.

Russian Play for Modern Course.

A version of a Russian play, entitled "The Storm," by Alexander Ostrovsky, will be presented on the evenings of March 2 and 3 at the Carnegie Lyceum. The occasion will mark the fourth production in the course of modern plays which are presented this Winter. This work of Ostrovsky's holds a permanent place on the Russian stage, and is regarded as the most popular of all his plays. It goes deeper than any other of his works into the fundamental qualities of the Russian nature, and its tendency to arbitrary power, despotism, and oppression.

RENSBURG AND COLESBERG, THE SCENE OF THE PRESENT FIGHTING.



Rensburg is a small station, the second one south from Colesberg. It is in Northern Cape Colony, on the railway leading to Bloemfontein, and but a few miles north of Nauuwpoort Junction, where the road connects with the line leading to Port Elizabeth, 269¾ miles away. From Naauwpoort the railway runs 69 miles northwest to De Aar, where it connects with the railroad to Kimberley.

THE HILTON ART SALES

Moderate Prices Are Realized for Paintings and Objects.

ONE PICTURE BRINGS $9,000

Eighty-three Works of French Masters Disposed of for $56,465—Little Enthusiasm Shown.

The first portion of the paintings which belonged to the late Judge Henry Hilton were sold at Chickering Hall last evening, and $56,465 was realized for the eighty-three lots offered. The average price was not a particularly high one. It would have been still lower had not four paintings brought an average of over $5,000 each. The sale accentuates the fact that the works of certain French painters who were extremely popular in this country three decades ago are now comparatively worthless, and it also makes even more evident than hitherto the disfavor with which buyers regard large paintings, even by the best known masters.

The highest price reached last evening was $9,000, which was paid by Isidor Wormser, Jr., for the "Landscape and Sheep" by Dupré. The bidding for this lot started at only $500, but it increased by big leaps to $5,000, when a contest was begun between Mr. Wormser and a dealer. J. D. Crimmins paid $6,100 for Munkacsy's "Visit to the Baby," while ex-Mayor Grant gave $4,100 for Jules Worms's "Spanish Dance."

Among the lots which were sold at far below the prices which the late owner is said to have paid for them may be mentioned the very large work, "Prisoners of War," by Gros; "Ophelia," by H. G. Saint-Cyr, and L. E. Adan's "The Arrival at the Chateau." An example of the change in fashions for pictures is the price given for Hans Makart's "The Unwelcome Situation," which went to H. Springer for only $825.

A good many well-known buyers were present at the sale, though Chickering Hall was by no means crowded, and the bidding was never enthusiastic. Mr. Crimmins bid for a number of lots besides the single picture which he secured. George A. Hearn failed to secure a single picture, and James McCormick and a number of other well-known dealers were also unsuccessful in obtaining anything at the prices they were ready to give. The remainder of the collection will be sold at Chickering Hall this evening.

The prices for the pictures sold last evening, together with the names of buyers follow:

"The New Novel," Firmin-Girard, Mrs. E. J. Banker	$320
"The Lost Night Key," Karl Kronberger, George Pope	400
"Bertha," Konrad, Kiesel, H. S. Arnold	150
"Courting," Otto Plitz, A. Dressler	310
"Paris Flower Market," Firmin-Girard, F. W. Savin	200
"On the Way to Market," François Claudius Compte-Calix, H. S. Arnold	120
"The Proposal," Francisco Peralta, S. P. Shotter	150
"The Stirrup Cup," Lucien Alphonse Gros, H. Springer	600
"Is it Raining?" José Frappa, L. Crist Delmonico	270
"Head of a Young Girl," Leon-Lucien Goupil, H. S. Arnold	190
"French Cavalry Officers," J. Walker, A. Fletcher	200
"Mending His Pen," F. Ribot, S. P. Shotter	300
"Moorish Waitress," Pierre Outin, A. F. Eno	160
"Street Scene in Rome," Aurelio Tirateili, George Pope	180
"The Siesta," V. Marchetti, A. F. Eno	210
"A Greek Girl," Joseph Coomans, H. S. Arnold	310
"Nathalie," Armand Vander-Syp, H. S. Arnold	100
"Young Woman Reading," J. E. Anders, H. S. Arnold	200
"Weary," G. Ingomar, A. Fletcher	100
"On the Bridge," H. J. Burgers, C. F. Brown	80
"The Forbidden Book," Cavallere Attilio Simonetti, A. A. Housman	80
"Mother and Child," Heinrich Lassow, R. C. Vose	140
"Presenting a Bouquet," Leon Y. Escosura, A. A. Housman	320
"Sheep and Shepherd," Heinrich Zugel	180
"Testing the Vintage," A. Humborg, S. P. Shotter	220
"The Game of Bowls," Jean Charles Meissonier, O. Dressler	685
"Scene in Holland," Robert W. Van Boskerck, R. C. Vose	500
"On the Beach," August Hagborg, H. S. Arnold	300
"In the Park," Jean Richard Goubie, H. Seligman	580
"In the Woods," Leon Richet, L. Siegbed.	280
"On the Seine," Emile Lambinet, A. Tooth & Sons	130
"Musical Critics," Luis Jimenez, E. C. Converse	925
"Troops Marching in a Rainstorm," Paul Alexandre Protais, A. F. Eno	220
"Waiting," Antonio Casanova, A. A. Housman	270
"View on Grand Canal, Venice," Felix Ziem, E. C. Converse	1,150
"Scene in Poland," Alfred on Wiernzes Kewalski, Fischel, Adler & Schwartz	510
"Waiting for His Luncheon," Charles Moreau, J. Hamersley	350
"The Letter," Rudolf Ernst, E. D. Farrell	180
"Soldiers of Henry II. in One of the Halls of the Louvre," Victor Bachereau-Reverchon, M. E. Bernheimer	250
"Patting In," Eduard Grutzner; L. H. Schultze	760
"Painting Out," Eduard Grutzner; L. H. Schultze	760
"Spanish Dance," Jules Worms; Hugh J. Grant	4,100
"Little Culprit," William Adolphe Bougereau; H. S. Arnold	1,025
"In a Moorish Garden," Jean François Raffaelli; H. J. Heinte	610
"Piety in Venice," Martin Rico; H. Springer	1,750
"A Cardinal Composing a Letter," Jehan Georges Vibert; J. Bleimerdinger	3,000
"Pendant le Repos—Grandes Manoeuvres," Gaston Claris; E. W. Lawrence	410
"Going to Church," Frederik Hendrik Kaemmerer; E. Brandus	600
"Visiting the Outposts," Charles Bombled; S. Abenheim	170
"The Day after the Début," Don Vicente Palmaroli; M. E. Bernheimer	270
"Landscape and Sheep," Jules Dupré; Isidor Wormser, Jr.	9,000
"French Prisoners in the Rear," Emil Hunten; E. C. Converse	575
"Moliere Reading before Ninon d'Enclos," Paul Leyendecker; H. Springer	350
"L'Eté de St. Martin," Louis Emile Adan; A. A. Housman	310
"At the Rendezvous," Alexandre Louis Leloir; A. Fletcher	300
"English Landscape," George H. Boughton; H. Springer	410
"The Memorandum," Raymundo De Madrazo; H. S. Arnold	1,125
"The Interesting Book," Jules Adolph Goupil; S. P. Shotter	625
"Ruins of Palace of Queen Johanna," Oswald Achenbach; A. N. Benjamin	800
"Arrival of the Cardinal," Charles Edouard Delort; L. Crist Delmonico	725
"The Duet," Paul Vir; H. Springer	250
"The Mosque of Borurssa," Jean Leon Gerome, Isidor Dormser, Jr.	950
"Visit to the Baby," Mihaly De Munkacsk, J. D. Crimmins	6,100
"Sunset After the Storm," Alfreh Wahlberg, H. A. Lanthier	200
"The Gate of a Fondak," Edwin Lord Weeks, E. C. Converse	375
"The New Robe," V. Capobianchi, L. Lewis	160
"Baptism of the Prince of Condé," Adolphe Alexandre Lesrel, A. A. Housman	510
"The Unwelcome Salutation," Hans Makart, H. Springer	825
"The Presentation," Vaclav-Brozik, H. Springer	2,300
"After the Ball," Raymundo De Madrazo, H. Arnold	850
"The Difficult Choice," Charles Edouard De Beaumont, H. Hartley	670
"The Brigand," Guglielmo Innocent, H. S. Arnold	350
"Summer Hours," J. James Tissot, E. Brandus	330
"Une Partie de Dames," Pierre Marie Beyle, S. P. Shotter	350
"Chrysalis," Emil Auguste Pinchart, S. P. Shotter	200
"La Place de l'Europe, Paris," Jean Beraud, Henry Seligman	410
"Toilette of Madame du Barry," Don Luis Alvarez, E. Hope Morton	540
"La Veille d'un Mariage au XVIme Siecle," Victor Bachereau-Reverchon, M. J. Stack	170
"Brother and Sister," Gabriel Max, B. H. Darry	410
"Prisoners of War," Lucien Alphonse Gros, C. Lambert	330
"The Arrival at the Chateau," Louis Ebile Adan, Max Wolf	150
"Ophelia," Henri Gouvion Saint-Cyr, H. S. Arnold	430

Yesterday afternoon, at the galleries of the American Art Association, the dispersal of the miscellaneous art objects which belonged to Judge Hilton was begun. The sale will continue this, to-morrow, and Friday afternoons. At yesterday's sale there was only a poor attendance, due probably to the bad weather, while the prices were extremely uneven. Valuable specimens of old porcelain sold for a few dollars, while others brought remarkably good prices. A royal Vienna tête-à-tête set brought $75, while other porcelain objects of equal elaborateness fetched only $5.

The lots sold yesterday consisted mostly of small vases of various kinds of porcelain. Some of the more valuable art objects will be disposed of to-day.

NEW YORK ABANDONED FOR VICE PRESIDENCY?

Second Place on the Republican Ticket Likely to Go to the West—Woodruff's Chances Small.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—It is stated here to-night on high authority that the Republican National leaders have abandoned their purpose of securing their candidate for Vice President from New York State. The refusal of Gov. Roosevelt and Secretary of War Elihu Root and the disinclination of Cornelius N. Bliss, any one of whom would have been acceptable, so it is said, to President McKinley and his advisers, to take the second place on the National ticket, has caused those who are most influential in the party to look elsewhere for a running mate for President McKinley.

This news has not been received with any degree of satisfaction by the friends of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who insist that New York should be permitted to name the nominee for Vice President, and that Mr. Woodruff is fitted by experience to fill the position. Those who regard Mr. Woodruff with favor argue that, as President McKinley comes from Ohio and the Speaker of the House of Representatives from Iowa, the candidate for Vice President should be a resident of an Eastern State, where, according to their contention, the Republicans must look for their vote. These arguments have been listened to by the prominent State leaders, but it is said that Mr. Woodruff's ambition in this direction will not be gratified this year.

The story told in inner circles here is that the Republicans will look to the Pacific Coast for a man to place on the ticket with President McKinley. No names are heard in connection with the nomination, although it is said several persons are being considered.

There is much speculation among State politicians as to whether or not Lieut. Gov. Woodruff will be renominated next Fall for his present office in the event of his failing to secure the Vice Presidential nomination. It is pointed out that he is serving his second term, while the other State officials are in their first terms. Senator Frank W. Higgins has announced that he is serving his last term in the Senate, and it is generally believed that he is Senator Platt's choice for Lieutenant Governor, and that he is to be succeeded as Senator by Speaker S. Fred Nixon.

WORKING FOR MILWAUKEE.

The contest for the selection of the city in which the National Democratic Convention shall be held has narrowed down to Milwaukee and Kansas City. It is conceded that Chicago is out of the race and that New York will make no serious effort to secure it.

Ex-Gov. George W. Peck of Wisconsin and Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee are at the Hoffman House, where they were seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday. Mayor Rose said:

"We have received substantial encouragement from the Democrats of this city, and I am very hopeful that Milwaukee will be selected. We have secured a guarantee of $100,000. There is no city of like population that can offer the advantages that we can urge.

"Our Summer climate is simply delicious, and ours has become the most popular convention city in the United States. Our Auditorium has a seating capacity of 15,000 and will make an excellent convention hall. Our hotel facilities are excellent, and ten members of the National Committee who visited Milwaukee in September declared that the city possessed every needed facility.

"If the convention is held in Milwaukee it will have the effect to attract thousands of visitors from Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. There they will hear the arguments of our leaders and catch the spirit of enthusiasm, which, through them, will be disseminated through that whole region."

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW GATEWAY

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles to-day laid the cornerstone of the tower and gateway to be erected at the dormitories of the University of Pennsylvania in honor of the university men who served in the war against Spain. Trustees of the institution, officers of the army and navy, thousands of students, and invited guests were present. The university was represented in every engagement of the war.

The memorial tower and gateway is designed in the later English Gothic architecture. From its position the gateway, which will contain the names of the fallen and surviving university alumni, will add to the beauty of the dormitory system. It is to be constructed of red brick and Indiana limestone. The tower will be 50 feet square and 70 feet high. Running through the centre of the tower will be an area, the entrance of which will be guarded by a massive gate, the gift of the class of '94. The tower will contain twenty-five sleeping apartments, and is to cost $70,000. It is the gift of the alumni.

On the face of the tower will be this inscription: "To commemorate the patriotism of the sons of Pennsylvania." In the centre of the arch, on each side, will be placed tablets, on which will be inscribed the company, regiment, and war record of every student or graduate of the university who served during the war. This list will include over 300 names.

CHICAGO ELEVATED DIVIDEND.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Directors of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated to-day declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 2½ per cent. for the year 1899. The dividend is payable Feb. 28 on stock of record Feb. 20. This is the first stock dividend the road has declared.

It can be stated authoritatively that the company will pay at least 4 per cent. on its stock this year. In July a regular semi-annual dividend of not less than 2 per cent., it is said, will be declared.

A BIG STRIKE IMMINENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—One of the most extensive labor fights in New England is impending, growing out of the refusal to-day of the manufacturers to accede to wage demands of the National Granite Cutters' Union. The men demanded eight hours' work and no less than $3 per day.

As the constitution of the Granite Cutters' Union requires all of its members to demand this rate of pay on and after March 1, it is not expected that the manufacturers will succeed in averting a strike.

Hermit Sea Captain Dead.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 13.—Capt. James Walsh died last night from a cancer, at the Alexian Hospital. He was seventy-two years old. For several years he led a hermit's life on an old boat which he had anchored in Staten Island Sound, opposite Elizabethport. Capt. Walsh belonged to a religious sect known as the Plymouth Brethren. He seldom came ashore except on Sundays and one night in the week. He bore a striking resemblance to Horace Greeley.

Funeral of Dr. W. H. Green.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The funeral of Dr. William Henry Green, Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Literature in Princeton Theological Seminary, was held this afternoon. There was a large gathering of distinguished clergymen and theologians in the Presbyterian Church. The service there was a simple one. There were neither addresses nor a sermon, they being omitted at the request of the family of Dr. Green. A brief service was held also at the family home. The interment was in the Princeton Cemetery.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—23 Chatham Square; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:45 A. M.—1,695 Lexington Avenue; James H. Fitzsimons; damage, $50.

4:40 A. M.—200 West Forty-first Street; William Brude; damage, $20.

7:40 A. M.—132 East Sixty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—332 East Eleventh Street; D. Danzo; damage, $5.

6:45 P. M.—438 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mary Mallon; damage, $5.

7 P. M.—202 East Thirty-eighth Street; J. J. Weigold; damage, $10.

BIG SHIPBUILDING PLANT

New Concern, It Is Said, Will Be Capitalized at $17,000,000.

The Project Connected with the Consolidation of Several Immense Iron and Steel Concerns.

Indefinite rumors that have been current in Wall Street for some days past concerning the establishment of a shipbuilding plant in this city in association with a great iron and steel foundry were yesterday found to have good basis. It was at first reported that the plant was to be controlled by Andrew Carnegie, but Mr. Carnegie declared that he did not propose to engage in any business other than his own. It now appears that the shipbuilding project is connected with the consolidation of the Cullen Brothers and Lewis Steel Company, which was incorporated in New Jersey a couple of years ago, with a capital stock of $500,000; the Troy Steel Company, and Witherbee, Sherman & Co. of Mineville, N. Y.

What the name of the concern will be has not yet been determined, and it can be said that the negotiations for the combine have not yet been concluded, but it is understood that only questions of detail remain to be settled, and that sufficient funds have been subscribed to insure the launching of the new concern, which will be capitalized at $17,000,000 unless present plans miscarry. J. P. Morgan & Co. and a number of New York capitalists are reported to be interested in the scheme.

The Troy Steel Company, formerly known as the Troy Steel and Iron Company, has three works—the Albany Iron Works, the Rensselaer Iron Works, and the Bessemer Steel Works. The Albany Iron Works were established in 1819. They have twenty-three heating furnaces, seven trains of rolls, four steam and two trip hammers, and two bolt, eight rivet, and two nut machines. The annual capacity is 50,000 gross tons. The Rensselaer Iron Works were erected in 1846. They have eighteen heating furnaces and four trains of rolls. The annual capacity is 25,000 gross tons. The Bessemer Steel Works were built at Troy in 1864, but in 1896 were removed to Breakers Island, opposite Troy, and enlarged. With fifteen gross ton basic converters, four cupolas, four Spiegel cupolas, two five-hole Hainsworth pit furnaces, and twenty-four soaking pits, the annual capacity is 200,000 gross tons of ingots. Connected with these steel works is a rolling mill whose annual capacity of rolled material is 200,000 gross tons.

When the American Steel and Wire Company was organized it secured an option on the Troy Steel Company, but the option was never exercised. The works were shut down.

It is proposed to enlarge and thoroughly re-equip these works of the Troy Steel Company, both at Troy and Albany, to erect a big gas plant on Breaker Island which, in addition to supplying all the gas necessary for the plant located there, will furnish gas to the City of Troy; to acquire control of 11,000 acres of iron ore lands located at Port Henry and Mineville, where the average output of the mines is 560,000 tons yearly, and to take over the Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad, which will be utilized in carrying ore to the furnaces.

The annual output of the combined concerns would be 275,000 tons of steel and iron, and with the contemplated improvements this will be nearly doubled.

It is possible that the proposed shipbuilding plant will be organized as another company, with the controlling interest held by the syndicate financing the consolidation of the iron and steel works. The structural steel and iron for the vessels will be manufactured by the latter, and the fitting and finishing work will be done at the shipwards in this city. These yards will be on the largest scale, rivaling those of the Cramps, and as heretofore indicated will probably be located on the North River and will give employment to a small army of workmen.

It was intimated yesterday, however, by a person very largely interested in the deal, that no definite plans as to the shipyard have been fixed upon.

J. Pierpont Morgan is indisposed, and has not been at his office since Friday. At his residence last night, in reply to a written inquiry concerning the firm's interest in the syndicate, Mr. Morgan sent word that he had nothing to say.

ASK SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—In the Federal court to-day a petition was filed by the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, trustee, on behalf of H. Victor Gause and Mrs. Helen Gause Stapler of New York City, asking that a receiver be appointed to settle the estate of John Taylor Gause, for many years President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, shipbuilders.

The will of Mr. Gause provided that the four children, the two mentioned above and Horace W. and H. Taylor Gause, the latter now President of the company, should share equally in the estate. It was agreed that the stock in the shipbuilding company, valued at $350,000, should go to Horace W. and H. Taylor, and if this should be in excess of their share of the total estate, valued at $750,000, that excess should be paid into the estate.

At the time of the death of J. T. Gause Horace W. Gause was charged with indebtedness or advances amounting to $8,489.98, H. Taylor Gause $68,914.

WANT TRUSTS ABOLISHED

The Conference at Chicago Devises Methods.

FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Calls Upon Congress to Acquire Railways, Telegraph, and Telephone Lines for a Consideration.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The Committee on resolutions of the National Anti-Trust Conference to-night, after a stormy meeting, finally agreed upon a report which will be submitted to the conference for adoption to-morrow morning. The discussion was caused by a difference of opinion among the members as to the details of how the Government should obtain control of the railroad, telegraph, and telephone lines.

A faction led by Tom L. Johnson, Louis Post, and other single tax advocates insisted that the value of the franchise in assuming control should be ignored. They thought that the Government should take the property without paying compensation to the owners. John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, Gov. Lee, and Frank Monnett of Ohio were for Government ownership of these utilities, but thought the cause would be injured by advocating practical confiscation at this time.

Finally John P. Altgeld suggested a compromise which brought the warring factions together, and prevented a fight on the floor of the convention later. The provision denying the value of franchise right was stricken out and an amendment substitued declaring that the owners should receive just compensation for all property taken, irrespective of watered stock or other fictitious securities. This appeared to satisfy the radicals, and was adopted.

The platform declares for Government ownership of all public utilities and natural monopolies, Government money, the referendum and direct legislation, and the withdrawal of all protective tariffs from all articles controlled by a trust. It is preceded by a lengthy address to the public embodying the conference's ideas and conception of trusts.

This address condemns in no measured terms the Standard Oil Company, the meat trust, the steel trust, telegraph and telephone companies, and every other combination of capital. That which gave these trusts life and which now nurtures them in their being, declare the framers of this address, is the unlawful action of railroads, who by their discrimination in rates, their plan of rebates, and course of favoritism take from the individual that which they give to the combination.

Great and reprehensible as these trusts now are, says the address, there is another now forming far more dangerous, vastly more grasping and overpowering than all combined—the one proposed by the currency bills now in Congress, whereby, say the anti-trust men, the money of the country will be turned over to the banks, which have been, are, and will be the allies of other trusts.

The platform as offered to the people, whose support the league seeks, is as follows:

Whereas, In the opinion of the National Anti-Trust Conference, assembled at Chicago Feb. 12, 13, and 14, 1900, the just and true remedy for combinations known as trusts, which consist of corporations and mutual persons controlling legalized special privileges, is the abolition of those privileges; and,

Whereas, The legalized privilege of telegraph monopoly, the legalized privilege of protection against foreign competition with American goods, controlled by trusts, the legalized privilege of monopolizing the issue of paper money, and the legalized privileges incident to the private ownership of railways are potent factors in creating and maintaining trusts therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That Congress take immediate steps, under the power of eminent domain or otherwise as may be deemed the most expedient (but in any event by paying the just value, irrespective of franchise value of any property taken or condemned) to establish the telegraph and telephone systems of the United States as adjuncts of the Post Office Department and subject to its operations.

(2) That Congress defeat all measures that have been or may be proposed, and repeal all 'that now are in the statutes of law, whereby private corporations may acquire control of the volume of the circulating medium and create a banking trust.

(3) That the tariff shall no longer be employed to foster and buttress trusts, but that Congress shall place in the free list all articles the sale of which in the United States is controlled by a trust.

(4) That Congress shall take immediate steps under the power of eminent domain or otherwise, as may be deemed the more expedient (but in any event by paying the just value irrespective of franchise value of any property taken or condemned) to take, own, and operate the inter-State railways now owned and operated by private persons or railway corporations.

And, whereas, The political power of the trusts rise in their frequent representation in and control of the houses of legislation, we recommend the adoption of the system known as direct legislation; to make government once more as of right it ought to be, and as was conceived alike by Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

A striking incident of the conference was the adoption in the morning session of resolutions strongly condemning the Currency bill now before Congress. The resolution declared that the bill, if passed, will "enthrone the money oligarchy, establish a continental bank trust, enslave the people, and destroy the republic, to the end that free government may perish from the earth."

A committee to prepare a memorial to the United States Senate against the bill was provided for, and the people of the country urged to gather at Court Houses, schoolhouses, and other public places to protest against the measure.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolutions A. Thornton of New York notified the presiding officer that he would refuse to deliver the speech for which he was scheduled to-day. Mr. Thornton made no statement on the floor of the conference regarding this matter but in an interview later he explained his reasons for refusing to take further part in the conference.

"I was assured," he said, "that this was to be a non-partisan gathering. I had that assurance over the signature of President Lockwood of the Anti-Trust League, and I am certain that he does not approve of the partisan resolution against the Currency bill. Mr. Lockwood was not present when the resolutions were adopted, and if he had been here they might have met a different fate. I have positively refused to address this conference, and will not be further identified with it, as I consider that to-day's action makes it a partisan gathering."

VAN WYCK'S SPEECH ON TRUSTS.

To be Circulated Widely—Ex-Justice Pointed To as the Coming Man.

The Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League will distribute throughout the country a million copies of the speech delivered by ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck at the dinner of the National Civic Club in Brooklyn on Saturday night.

William Hoge, the Secretary of the league, said yesterday:

"Justice Van Wyck's speech has attracted a great deal of attention all over the United States. Several newspapers in Western New York printed the address in full, and most of them commented favorably upon it. I have received several hundred letters from members of our organization, and in these many of the writers declared that the platform laid down by Justice Van Wyck was one upon which all Democrats could stand. The speech shows that Van Wyck is an issue maker."

Mr. Hoge yesterday received the following telegram from J. J. Willett, President of the Alabama Bar Association:

"Judge Van Wyck's speech has been printed very liberally in the leading papers of Alabama, and it is received most favorably. No Democrat can find fault with it. The feeling is growing among the Democrats here that Judge Van Wyck is the coming man. Stranger things have happened than that the Alabama delegation in the next Democratic National Convention will lead the roll call by placing Van Wyck in nomination for President."

Bankrupt Chicago Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Henry B. and Henry E. Mason of the law firm of Mason Brothers were declared bankrupts to-day and relieved of liabilities aggregating $400,000. Their assets are $790,000, consisting principally of incumbered real estate.

The Mine Was Salted.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

A tale of a big mining swindle comes from Great Slave Lake. Some crooks sold a claim to Hudson Bay officials, after letting them take surface croppings going hundreds of dollars to the ton. The Hudson Bay people spent $6,000 in importing experts to examine the property, and the latter pronounced it "salted."

SALE OF HARNESS HORSES.

Several Fast Steppers Bought for the Speedway—Top Figure Paid for Prince Alert.

There was an old-time reunion of trotting horse men in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon and evening at the Fasig-Tipton Company's annual sale of trotters and pacers. Trotting men from as far South as Texas met again in the sales ring the New England campaigners who follow the trotting circuits, and although the sales were brisk, and the bidding in some instances lively enough to be decidedly interesting, the visiting horsemen found more time to exchange reminiscences than they did to add to their stables. This was probably because the best of the 450 horses catalogued were not offered yesterday. They were reserved for to-day's and to-morrow's sales. Many of those offered yesterday were horses with splendid race records. Several that are still good enough for campaigning purposes will be withdrawn from racing and be used solely for driving on the Speedway.

Prince Alert, 2:05¾, in the lot offered by James Hanley of Providence, R. I., considered by many to be one of the fastest harness horses in the country, brought the highest price of the day. He was knocked down to a representative of the Belle Meade Stock Farm for $4,600, after some lively bidding.

J. S. Clark of New Brunswick, N. J., got in Baylight, 2:33¼, what in the opinion of many of the road drivers is the best bargain of the sale. He paid $1,500 for Baylight. The latter is one of the horses that recently proved to be a Speedway crack. It came up on the driveway one Sunday when Cobwebs was not being jogged, and driven by George Coleman, he showed the dust to David B. and every other crack that brushed him.

The principal sales were as follows:

Alice Dorman, (trotter, 2:15¼,) b. m., 7 years, 16 hands, by Baron Wilkes-Beulah Medium, by Happy Medium; W. G. Clarkson, Hagerstown, Md. $1,150

McJoe, (pacer, 2:11¼,) b. g., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Fergus McGregor, dam by Joe Young; John McGuire 610

LL. D., (pacer, 2:08¾,) br. h., 11 years, 15.3 hands, by Woodford Wilkes-China Wilkes, by Adrian Wilkes; Edwin B. Rice, Boston, Mass. 1,000

Blodgett, (trotter, 2:20¼,) br. g., 10 years, 16 hands, by Gilroy, dam by Waldensian; M. T. Dykman, White Plains 500

McKenna, (trotter, 2:23¼,) b. g., 9 years, 15.2 hands, by Vasco-Lady Lane, by Alta, and Young Prince, (trotter, trial, 2:25:) b. g., 7 years, 15.2 hands, by Prince Medium, dam by Mambrino Barker; Newton Bennington 750

Lelation, (trotter,) ch. f., 4 years, 15.2½ hands, by Allerton-Queen, by Egmont; J. Burke 500

Rifle, (trotter, 2:11¾,) blk. g., 8 years, 15.2½ hands, by Elyria-Dido, by Star Wilkes; Frank Farrell 1,000

Bay Light, (trotter, 2:33¼,) b. g., 9 years, 16 hands, by Starlight-Emeline, by Volunteer; J. S. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J. 1,500

Dell Riehl, (trotter, 2:19¾,) b. m., 9 years, 15.2 hands, by Dictator Wilkes-Priceless, by Almond; Matt Dwyer 610

Grace Lake, (trotter, trial 2:16,) ch. f., 5 years, 15.3 hands, by Red Lake-Grace Andrews, by Le Grand; H. Taylor, Providence, R. I. 550

The Maine, (trotter, 2:26¼,) b. f., 4 years, 15.3 hands, by Simmons-Belle Cassett, by Willoughby; W. White 500

Prince Alert, (pacer, 2:05¾, and trial 2:02¼,) b. g., 8 years, by Crown Prince-Till; Belle Meade Farm, New Jersey 4,600

Hazlett, (trotter, trial 2:17,) b. c., by Algeria Wilkes-Jessica, by George Wilkes; Daniel Mahaney 1,025

Louis Victor, (trotter, 2:10¾,) b. g., 7 years, 15.2½ hands, by Tuscarora Sea King-May Bloom, by Blackwood Patchen; W. W. Webb 800

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Three interesting games were decided last night in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys. The Lancashire team showed up in good form, and defeated the Palatine and Niagara teams. Palatine won the game with Niagara without much trouble. Wannemacher of the Lancashire team bowled two good scores, and is now the favorite for first individual average prize of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Lancashire—Haedlin, 135; Lord, 155; Duncan, 187; R. A. Monroe, 148; Wannemacher, 165. Total, 790.

Niagara—Cook, 146; Esselmont, 124; Willard, 119; Turner, 167; Barley, 149. Total, 705.

SECOND GAME.

Lancashire—Haedlin, 159; Lord, 160; Duncan, 140; Monroe, 152; Wannemacher, 184. Total, 795.

Palatine—Emerson, 121; Rodgers, 154; Irving, 126; Hassall, 160; Meagher, 192. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.

Palatine—Emerson, 152; Hodges, 174; Irving, 120; Hassall, 121; Meagher, 154. Total, 721.

Niagara—Cook, 164; Esselmont, 103; Willard, 120; Turner, 120; Barley, 145. Total, 652.

All the games in the Columbia three-men team tournament last night were closely contested. In the first game the Enterprise team won from the Morningsides by 10 pins, and in the next game the Dolandos won a game from the Morningsides by 1 pin. The Dolandos won the final game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Enterprise—Kuehn, 120; Meyer, 149; Muller, 159. Total, 428.

Morningside—Madden, 133; Doncourt, 151; Elche, 134. Total, 418.

SECOND GAME.

Dolondo—Knauf, 179; Nemmer, 192; Moynahan, 162. Total, 533.

Morningside—Madden, 184; Doncourt, 174; Elche, 174. Total 532.

THIRD GAME.

Dolando—Luhrs, 188; Nemmer, 187; Moynahan, 178. Total, 553.

Enterprise—Kuehn, 148; Meyer, 206; Muller, 128. Total, 482

The Borough team did not present its complete team in the North Side National League, and as a result the Pontiac Wheelmen and Claremonts secured easy victories. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Ebling, 164; Stearn, 148; Bell, 141; Kessler, 185; Clinch, 196. Total, 828.

Claremont—Leonhardt, 173; Price, 128; Blanchard, 169; Worcester, 176; Weisker, 167. Total, 789.

SECOND GAME.

Claremont—Leonhardt, 175; Price, 121; Blanchard, 132; Worcester, 133; Weisker, 198. Total, 798.

Borough—Carstens, 131; Bruno, 178. Total. 309.

THIRD GAME.

Pontiac Wheelmen No. 2—Ebling, 188; Stearn, 147; Bell, 93; Kessler, 221; Clinch, 140. Total, 789.

Borough—Carstens, 138; Bruno, 139; Church, 153; Zimmerman, 125 Total, 555.

Games were bowled in two sections of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament last night. In Section No. 1, at the Germania Hall alleys, the Doppel Eiche Club won two games. The Owl Club won a "double header" in Section No. 2 at the Arcade alleys 9 St. Mark's Place, defeating the Defender and Manhatta teams. Scores:

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 1.

Doppel Eiche—Meyer, 158; Eiseman, 194; Dettloff, 235; Christopher, 127; Truelsen, 145. Total, 827.

Lamstaeder—Hohn, 131; Pfeifer, 141; Wickman, 169; Finkestedt, 177; Rothermel, 154. Total, 782.

SECOND GAME.

Spartan—Rentsch, 179; Dohm, 193; Cammann, 151; Coulon, 156 Schilling, 134. Total, 813.

Lamstaeder—Hohn, 129; Pfeifer, 172; Wickman, 135; Kinkestedt, 115; Rothermel, 188. Total, 739.

THIRD GAME.

Doppel Eiche—Meyer, 176; Eiseman, 188; Dettloff, 145; Christopher, 135; Truelsen, 188. Total, 832.

Spartan—Rentsch, 141; Dohm, 138; Cammann, 168; Coulon, 190; Schilling, 142. Total, 779.

FIRST GAME—SECTION NO. 2.

Defender—Heckenstein, 168; Rosenfeld, 163; Hadler, 143; Goetz, 161; Meier, 176. Total, 811.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 167; Thode, 138; Daly, 133; Steinmetz, 129; Witt, 162. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 148; Sauer, 165; Grobenstein, 147; Kramer, 171; Meyer, 149. Total, 780.

Manhatta—Zimmermann, 151; Thode, 139; Daly, 159; Steinmetz, 129; Witt, 162. Total, 731.

THIRD GAME.

Owl—Walsh, 147; Sauer, 150; Grobenstein, 166; Kramer, 165; Meyer, 168. Total, 805.

Defender—Fleckenstein, 161; Rosenfeld, 171; Glockner, 140; Goetz, 176; Meier, 141. Total, 789.

The Gothams scored two easy victories in the Arlington National tournament last night. The Holschens won a game from the Stragglers by 18 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 141; Dannefelser, 137; Bachman, 159; Lehmann, 175; Schlecnte, 171. Total, 783.

Holschen—Mertens, 130; Luhrs, 144; Sohnert, 134; Hay, 192; Schneider, 97. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Holschen—Mertens, 152; Luhrs, 155; Sohnert, 130; Borgreve, 130; Hay, 135. Total, 728.

Straggler—Greif, 147; Browne, 123; Le Touzel, 125; Gaynor, 167; Hosinger, 148. Total, 710.

THIRD GAME.

Gotham—Heiles, 210; Dannefelser, 167; Bachman, 158; Lehmann, 173; Schlechte, 175. Total, 883.

Straggler—Greif, 158; Browne, 161; Le Touzel, 168; Gaynor, 158; Hosinger, 153. Total, 798.

The team representing Kountze Brothers did not appear to bowl its scheduled games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys last night, and forfeited two games. The Manhattan Company team easily defeated Hamilton Bank, the latter team bowling with only four men. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 155; MacIntosh, 179; Doctor, 145; Fowler, 144; McNeil, 159. Total, 781.

Hamilton—Crosby, 148; Kottmeier, 133; Baker, 126; Mooney, 149. Total, 556.

SECOND GAME.

Manhattan Company—Lilly, 139; MacIntosh, 171; Doctor, 130; Fowler, 146; McNeil, 169. Total, 755.

Kountze Brothers—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Hamilton—Crosby, 92; Kottmeier, 163; Baker, 147; Mooney, 147. Total, 549.

Kountze Brothers—Forfeited.

The Knickerbocker and the Jersey City Athletic Club teams bowled a series of games in the Athletic League at the Knickerbocker's alleys last night, the home team winning two out of three games. With the exception of the second game, which the Knickerbockers won by 51 pins, the scores were close. Scores:

FIRST GAME

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Johnson, 182; Davies, 151; Parker, 168; Roll, 164; Stone, 177. Total, 842.

Jersey City Athletic Club—Newkirk, 170; Tosch, 134; Brown, 147; Starritt, 165; Meyer, 196. Total, 812.

SECOND GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Johnson, 258; Davies, 143; Parker, 171; Roll, 133; Stone, 155. Total, 860.

Jersey City Athletic Club—Newkirk, 140; Tosch, 178; Brown, 148; Starritt, 192; Meyer, 151. Total, 809.

THIRD GAME.

Knickerbocker Athletic Club—Johnson, 158; Davies, 181; Parker, 163; Roll, 150; Stone, 174. Total, 826.

Jersey City Athletic Club—Newkirk, 180; Tosch, 125; Brown, 194; Starritt, 165; Meyer, 183. Total, 847.

Tournament Games To-day.

Life Insurance League—Mutual Benefit, Germania Life, Mutual Life.

Morning Newspaper League—The Times vs. The Tribune.

Associated Cycling Clubs of New York—Pontiac Wheelmen, Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, Bowling Green Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Century Wheelmen, Morris Wheelmen, Madison Wheelmen.

United Bowling Clubs, Section No. 2—Glendale, Orchard, Black Bass.

Arlington National—M. M., Bleecker, Alco.

North Side National—Prospect, Gotham, Knickerbocker.

Archdiocesan Union—Cathedral, Columbus No. 1, Holy Rosary, Holy Cross No. 1, Holy Cross No. 2, Spalding No. 2.

Columbia League—New York Council, Empire City, Colonial.

Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Iolanthe, Atlantic, Fraternity.

MONUMENT ON PALISADES

A Great Structure Emblematic of Peace Proposed.

F. Wellington Ruckstuhl held the interest of attendants at the National Sculpture Society's February meeting last night with a description of his design for a great peace monument on the Palisades. As the site he proposed a point one mile north of Fort Lee, which he predicted would be the centre of a great city of 10,000,000 inhabitants fifty years hence. The monument, he said, should be the architectural pride of the future metropolis, rising 1,200 feet above the Hudson River and being visible to the people of fifty different counties.

The design, which has been worked out in minute detail, provides that a park be laid out, with the monument close to the cliff's edge, dedicated to the victories of America in art, literature, science, and music during the nineteenth century. Upon a pyramidal platform would be built an architectural cube of two stories, the first to be used as a historical museum, the second as a lecture and music hall, and the whole cube to be decorated inside and out with statuary and carving, with a colossal bronze Victory on top. Springing from the lower architectural cube would rise a great fluted column, bound by four straps. On the first strap would be the arms of each State, with the escutcheon of the United States in the centre. At the top of the column would be an observation room, crowned by a glass globe forty-five feet in diameter, which would be used as a giant lighthouse, and flash the hours of night across the countryside far into New York and New Jersey.

The dimensions proposed are as follows: Ground platform, 350 feet square; lower stories, 100 feet square and 35 feet high; bronzed Victory, 100 feet high from base to top of wings; column, 400 feet high; total height, about 600 feet, making the total height of the globe above the river 1,200 feet. For material the designer would choose steel in the skeleton and light gray or brown terracotta for the facing, the statuary being made entirely of bronze.

Mr. Ruckstuhl says that a syndicate could make the building of the structure a source of profit. In the first place, the tower might be used as a water tower to supply the whole neighborhood. The ground platform might be turned up into baths, barbers' shops, restaurants, bars, bowling alleys, newspaper rooms, telegraph offices, a theatre, a gymnasium—in fact, everything to satisfy the man who is out for a picnic. Up stairs there could be lectures and exhibits of art. Upon the top could be an observatory. The structure might be used for congresses, public celebrations, balls, and concerts. Mr. Ruckstuhl regards this scheme as feasible, as a small theatre and restaurant are paying for building the Eiffel Tower in Paris. There are no engineering difficulties in the way of the scheme, he says, and the cost would be far less than a cursory consideration of the subject would indicate.

Seven other designs for monuments in various parts of the city were proposed and explained. George T. Brewster suggested as a fitting ornament for the Borough of Richmond a historical naval museum on Pavilion Hill, St. George. This would be appropriate to the marine interests of Staten Island.

For Governors Island Johannes Gelert proposed a figure of Nökken, who, according to the old Scandinavian myth, lived at the bottom of the river and played so beautifully upon his harp that mermaids and mermen flocked from the salt sea to hear him.

C. F. Hamann submitted a design for a monument at the entrance to the New York Zoological Gardens, in Bronx Park. It consisted of a statue of the goddess Flora upon a high pedestal, with figures of botanical students and flower lovers around the base.

Isidore Konti, Augustus Lukeman, C. H. Niehaus, and W. O. Partridge submitted their ideas for monuments to be erected, respectively, in Mount Morris Park, at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue; on the heights at Fort George, and in Fort Greene Park.

Charles de Kay, First Vice President of the society, made an address on "Colossal Civic Monuments." A number of stereopticon views were shown. Among these was the famous Arc de Triomphe in Paris, in connection with which the speaker said that we ought not to put our structures of the kind in out-of-the-way places, but in the populous districts, where all men may see them as they go about their daily work. He also expressed regret at the tendency in this country to borrow too much from foreign ideas. "We are prone not to reflect the American in our art structures," he said, "but to imitate too closely the models of France and Germany."

MRS. CRAVEN'S SENSATION.

Testified that She Married Senator Fair by Contract in 1892.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—A sensation was created to-day by the testimony of Mrs. Hettie R. Craven in a suit against the estate of the late Senator Fair for $5,000 a month widow's allowance since the Senator's death.

Mrs. Craven testified that she and Senator Fair were married by contract in June, 1892, and that a month later Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven were married by Justice of the Peace Simpton of Sausalito. Judge Simpton is living, and will be called to substantiate Mrs. Craven's statement.

The testimony of Mrs. Craven was totally unlooked for. The facts which she swore to have never appeared in any of the mass of testimony heretofore offered.

THIRD AVENUE ROAD ACCUSED.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company was held by Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Court yesterday for Special Sessions to answer charges made by residents in the vicinity of the company's power house, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, that the power house was a public nuisance and operated without proper authority. It was alleged by the complainants that their houses were continually shaken by the dynamos, and that the exhausted steam mixed with oil in condensing makes the air foul and damp.

It was contended by the company that consent had been obtained from the State Railroad Commission to change the motive power from cable to electricity, and from the Police Department to have eight boilers in the power house.

Magistrate Pool held that the consent of the State Railroad Commission to change the motive power was not a privilege to change the motive power in the power house. He then declared the case out of his jurisdiction.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—George D. Graham, Philadelphia; Thomas K. Scott, Augusta, Ga.; Calderon Carlisle, Washington; P. W. Moen, Worcester; P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; Sylverter Scovel, Havana.

CAMBRIDGE—E. Berkeley Powell, Member of Parliament, Ottawa.

HOLLAND—W. H. Moore, Chicago; John H. Coyne, Albany; A. Henry Savage Landor, London.

NETHERLAND—L. S. Cushing, St. Paul.

PLAZA—Gen. Charles Miller, Franklin, Penn.; Capt. E. C. Gale, Troy.

MANHATTAN—Judge W. B. Hooker, Fredonia; W. T. Whitehead, Montreal.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Mayor James H. Manning, Albany; ex-Mayor H. A. Strong, Cohoes.

FIFTH AVENUE—H. Clay Evans, Washington.

HOFFMAN—Ex-Gov. Peck of Wisconsin; Mayor Rose of Milwaukee; J. B. Lyon, Albany.

GRAND—J. B. Roach, Chester, Penn.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor John Hopkins, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, 377 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. B. Hughes, linings; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; S. G. Godfrey, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Hochschild-Kohn Company, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

McLean Brothers, Danbury, Conn.; D. McLean, fancy goods; C. M. Baker, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Gusky, I. M., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Stotz, furnishing goods; L. De Wolf, dry goods, 9 East Fourth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Hamburger Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; H. Hamburger, woolens; L. Hamburger, woolens; Leo Hamburger, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; A. E. Woods, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Long, Tate & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; H. C. Tate, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. N. Cleaver, cloaks and suits; 335 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; L. K. Gutman, dry goods; Miss Miller, notions; Miss Shepard, fancy goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Beck, B., Dry Goods Co., Lewiston, Me.; Miss O'Brien, millinery; Miss Jordan, notions; J. Fox, cloaks and suits; W. Nichols, dress goods and silks; Everett House.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, general buyer; 32 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; S. E. French, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, dress goods, silks, ginghams, and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Kelly, dry goods; 51 Lenoard Street.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Co., Atlanta, Ga.; F. B. Gay, white goods; 258 Church Street.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits; O. R. Rick, notions; L. Macheimer, domestics and linings; F. S. Collins, notions; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.

Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. L. Terry, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. Elsner, millinery; S. F. Brooks, infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Thiemes, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Hoag, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. L. Upham, dress goods, cloaks, and carpets, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; T. Blake, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; Mr. Stanley, notions; 57 White Street.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Eby, notions, 57 White Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; M. Kelly, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Carey, laces; 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Krausman, leather goods; H. C. Anderson, laces; 55 White Street.

Herpolsheimer, H., & Co., Lincoln, Neb.; J. T. Basson, dress goods and silks; 396 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; R. S. McIntyre, boys' clothing; D. H. Ames, linens and white goods; Grand Hotel.

Adam, R. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Graham, clothing; 57 White Street; Hotel Albert.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Cronin, patterns, 377 Broadway.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. C. Carter, millinery and ribbons; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. A. Slattery, dress goods and silks; 50 Franklin Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymond, silks and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Saks & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Lawrence, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hoffman House.

Everett, Ridley, Ragan Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. R. Colloway, notions and millinery; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; J. L. Lyon, woodenware; G. W. Mitler, notions and laces; Hotel Gerard.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. L. Fox, underwear; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; A. E. Ludwig, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; E. B. Parker, millinery; Miss Snyder, millinery; Miss Chittenden, millinery; 346 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Johnson & Forbes, Pensacola, Fla.; W. Johnson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Fleischman, dry goods and notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Schwartz Brothers, Sumter, S. C.; I. Schwartz, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; P. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Frankels, Des Moines, Iowa; C. A. Hull, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Cadillac.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces and embroideries; Stuart House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. Hallen, millinery; Mme. Bay, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Quackenbush, G. Y. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Q. Lasalle, dry goods; H. B. Pitman, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.

Howes & Hiebee, Cleveland, Ohio; O. L. Mason, notions and ribbons; W. J. Higbee, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn., dry goods and notions; H. Conn, fancy goods; Hoffman House.

Stempacher, W. M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; W. M. Stempacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; C. J. Cutterell, clothing; Holland House.

Foster, John R., Lancaster, Penn.; D. B. Graff, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Campbell, jr., millinery and dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Garvin, M. T. & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; M. T. Garvin, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Jackson, Oglesby & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; R. Oglesby, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Stevenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks and furs; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. B. Petterniff, dry goods, 450 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mester-Newcomer Dry Goods Company Knoxville, Tenn.; M. M. Newcomer, dry goods; Miss Jobe, infants' wear and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Drewry, Hughes & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions and fancy goods, 43 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Tracy-Wells Company, The, Columbus, Onic; W. Tracy, jr., notions and fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

Stark, B., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; M. Stark, underwear; H. M. Stark, underwear; Miss Hickey, underwear; Miss Rousse, underwear; Hotel Albert.

Porter, J. J. & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. G. Holmes, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Sidenberg & Rich, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Sidenberg, cloaks; 47 Mercer Street; Hotel Imperial.

Spencer Brothers, Dallas, Texas; N. Wertheimer, boots and shoes; 22 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hermen, Merz & Co., West Point, Ga.; A. L. Merz, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Wagner, M., & Son, Fon du Lac, Wis.; F. Wagner, dry goods; B. C. Martin, notions; Hotel Albert.

COMMENDS HOAR'S UTTERANCES.

A Democrat Offers a Resolution of Confidence in the Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—In a speech in this city last evening Representative Cushman of Washington alluded to Senator Hoar as a traitor. To-day James H. Mellen of Worcester, a Democrat, introduced in the Legislature a resolution intended to bring the Republican majority face to face with the question of imperialism.

The resolution states that the Senator had given expression to the loftiest sentiments of patriotism, resents the utterances of "a certain Congressman," and asks the people of Massachusetts, regardless of party, to assert their confidence in Senator Hoar's integrity, honesty of purpose, and "noble type of Americanism." It was referred without debate.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

BOYS' BODIES IN CLOSET

Plumbers Find Ghastly Sight in Unoccupied House.

LADS MISSING SINCE AUGUST

Evidences of Desperate Efforts to Escape—Cornelius Ahearn, Who Was Caretaker at the House, Held.

The mystery which surrounded the disappearance of two Harlem boys last August was cleared up yesterday afternoon, when their bodies were discovered in a three by five closet of an unoccupied house at 108 Edgecombe Avenue, where they had lain ever since, within a stone's throw of their grief-stricken homes.

The ghastly discovery was made by two plumbers, Percy Toombs of 56 West Ninety-eighth Street and John Tierney of Toysville, N. J., who were sent by their employer, Charles Darmstadt of 2,078 Eighth Avenue, to overhaul the plumbing and prepare the house, which had never been occupied, for a tenant.

The house is a three-story and basement structure, and the men, after completing their work in the basement, started up stairs. On the second floor, between the two bedrooms, is a narrow passageway. On the right-hand side is a marble basin, and directly opposite it is a closet about five feet long by three feet wide. Toombs, in looking for a leak in a pipe, had occasion to open this door. As he did so there was a rush of foul air that almost overpowered him, and looking in he saw an indescribable mass lying on the floor. Calling his partner, Toombs struck a match, and when it flared up the two men were horrified to see the bodies of two boys in an advanced stage of decomposition.

Without taking a second look the two men dropped their tools and rushed from the house. At Eighth Avenue and One Hundred

The Wanamaker Store

Spring Show of Shirt Waists

READY to-day. The first bursting open of the doors of spring, to a view of delightsome shirt waists for women. Did the rain of yesterday quicken the buds?

The Broadway front, on the second floor, is abloom with the first flowers of fashion; and the gentle morning-glories and marigolds of a year ago are displaced by the more pretentious carnations and orchids from Fashion's green-house. Crisp, fresh and elaborate; for Fashion, having established the permanency of the Shirt Waist, has changed the garment of utility to the habiliments of her favored children. What Fashion adopts, that she also adapts, and the touch of transition brings forth the exquisite array on our second floor this morning.

We are very proud of their prettiness, and the prettiest are all our own—designed and made for us, and to be made for no other store. Many of them will not even be made again for us—we are careful that the fine things you buy shall be only yours. You enjoy them more that way, and we create anew rather than copy what is yours.

Of course the more popular sorts are sold to any other store that buys—for these, we are proud of first show, and you will enjoy first ownership.

The first spring costume on the street will have a dainty shirt waist under the jacket; for very aristocratic—for all occasions correct, are many of these new styles. But we shall not turn the edge of appetite by awkward telling—your eyes shall be the arbiters of beauty.

Ours to announce and invite; yours—well, it's all for you; to see, to study, to admire—to buy and wear, if the prettiness tempts.

We shall have no later, better show. Early days for variety—for soon makers will be rushed with regular work in a mere mechanical way.

Prices? We shall not give a tedious list just now.

Prettiness precedes prices in such a display; the scope reaches from 50c to $16.

But the Shirt Waists are not all the show—the accessories are with them.

New artfulness in Neckwear from abroad, new belts and buttons, stays, pins and other needfuls of newest sorts.

Absolutely New Belt Fashions Hard to be novel and ingenious with just leather or fabric and buckle? Here are already as many brand-new kinds of belts as there are old ones.

Monogram Wedge Front Belts—to be decorated with college flag or monogram. Patent leather, $2.75; suede or white kidskin and pigskin, $2.75 and $3; real seal, $2.75.
Seal Belts, with gilt or nickel buckles, $1.75.
Narrow Patent Leather Belts, ¾-in., $1.50.
Bodice effects, pigskin, 85c; patent leather, $1.
1-in. or 1½-in. all-seal Belts, leather lined, metal or covered buckles, 50c.
Wide-back Belts, narrow fronts; pigskin and patent leather, 25c.
Beaded Belts; several widths; some with jet fringe, bright or dull jet, 25c to $3.
Ribbon Belts, satin and velvet; imported buckles, 75c to $11.50.
Pulley Belts, satin and gros-grain, 50c to $1.25; black satin, with edge and fringe, $2.

Shown with the shirt waists on the second floor.

Also First floor, Broadway.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs, 12½c each This is the third day of a most important sale. The selling was brisk—even yesterday. Judge the values when there is such selling with so few to sell to. They are imperfect—a heavy thread, a dropped stitch, an almost unfindable pin-hole. Nothing more serious. Some are the regular 50c kinds—others 25c qualities—those remaining are all exceptionally good values.

12½c for Choice

The third day—maybe there won't be a fourth. Certainly won't be as good choosing another day.

Broadway.

The Trade Sale of Shoes

Yesterday's water blizzard has kept the assortment in the great Trade Sale of Shoes intact. Repetition of details is superfluous. But the great facts cannot be printed too often nor too large.

The sale began with 108,000 pairs of shoes
Additions have been made since
Assortment complete for men and women, boys and girls
Prices regular are one-half more for some and double for others
Large space is allotted on Fifth Floor.

The following are added this morning—

Men's Shoes at $1.90—
Calf and kid, and here and there a patent leather pair. The average value is $3 a pair. All sizes in the lot.

Women's Shoes at $2.35—
Kidskin with kid or patent leather tips; welted soles of oak leather; styles that most careful dressers approve. Sizes practically complete. Value plump $3.50.

Children's Shoes at 95c—
The demand usually keeps up too closely to the supply to make many bargain lots of children's shoes. This exception:—Very fine kidskin; firm, but flexible soles; spring heels; all made to sell at $1.50 and $1.75. Prices 8½ to 10½, 95c; 11 to 2, $1.15.

Shirt Waist Jewelry Little things—but they can make or mar the fairest shirt waist. These are essentially refined and stylish. Newest patterns, certainly. Some prices:

Belt Clasps—Sterling silver, French-gray or rose finish, $2.50 to $11. Gold plated, from 50c upward.
Link Cuff Buttons—Gold plated, 25c to $1.
Waist Sets—Gold plated, set with stones and enameled, 25c, 50c. Sterling silver, 50c.
Pulley-Belt Clasps—French-gray finish, 50c.

Shown with the shirt waists on second floor, and Broadway and Tenth street.

$1 Suspenders, 50c The good looks that a tasteful man likes. We can't find a slight or skimp that would prevent us selling these suspenders for a dollar if we needed to. We don't, so we won't.

The same silk webs as in dollar sorts with brass buckles that have leather tabs; white calfskin ends, either rolled or cantab; button cast-off; silk-elastic ends at back.

50c a pair instead of $1

The New Neckwear for Women Close on the heels of our buyer, who has just returned from abroad, come these boxes of beauty, that he bundled over from Paris for this early show—just in time to hob-nob with the new shirt waists to-day on the second floor. But there is American prettiness, too; almost as French-like as the French. Wonder if you will pick all your favorites from the foreign lots?

There are ties and stocks and bows—more sorts than we can tell of—not more than you can admire.

Some for 50c., some for $10, some for more, and very many between. Second floor, Broadway.

Swiss Muslins 20c a Yard Regular 35c quality, made for last season's selling. All in one pattern—the pindot, the smallest and most wanted kind. **20c instead of 35c.**

Broadway.

Artistic Dress for Women Do you really enjoy the fashion pictures in magazines? What woman does not? You like colored pictures still better; but a trip to Wanamaker's will be best of all.

Have you ever seen such a display as is here? The panorama of style winds in and out among the cases of filmy organdies, elegant silks and stylish cloth creations.

Suits for street wear you take for granted; but will you be prepared to view such charming gowns for afternoon or evening wear as are now on show, all ready for the donning?

Suits, $12 to $110. Costumes, $50 to $160. Second floor, Broadway.

New Shirt Waist Flannels

Bright new flannels in the mellow pastel shades have just popped out to be picked. You can't help liking them. The soft delicacy of the Saxony weave—pure fleece, with a teased and tousled nap to the twill, that is stroked down smooth and soft as a mouse's ear.

Plaids and stripes, thirty-three patterns in all—in shades delicate and strong, with the pastel mingle that refines and softens them.

Particularly pretty for shirt waists; but we shall not dictate to tasteful women their uses.

27 inches wide; 75c a yard.

And this is just a peep among the fine new flannels.

Men's Trousers, $5

Pure worsted, and stylish, too. Smartly cut, with a shapeliness that stays. All the difference in the world between pure worsted trousers and the cotton-mixed masqueraders that look pretty in the clothes shop but wrinkle and shrink at a rain splash.

You know the character of the clothes we sell—you shall not be more particular about their goodness than we. If their looks please, depend on their quality—we've tested that; and only stylish makers cut our clothes. Pure worsted stripes, very dressy styles, $5 a pair.

They're such as you've known at $6.50 to $8 a pair—and sold to-day for as much in good clothing stores.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Desks and Toilet Tables

To-day's chapter in the serial, "Fine February Furniture," now running in these columns, relates particularly of desks and tables for women's use. This sale of furniture, you must understand, does not contemplate a general reduction of prices throughout this splendid stock. Many reductions have been made—an illustration in the list appended. But an important fact is this: That, notwithstanding the startling advances in the market, prices here remain unchanged—except only when they're reduced. This condition cannot last. Prices must advance here, too, eventually. Perhaps soon. Thoughtful people will give heed to this warning.

And the real bargains—the quarter-off and half-off prices continue on certain small lots:

Women's Desks—Small quantities of each kind—of some of the styles only a single desk.
$6, instead of $8—Of oak, golden finish; highly polished; one drawer; shaped legs.
$7, instead of $10—Of oak, golden finish; one drawer; drop lid; wood rail on top.
$8.50, instead of $12—Of oak, golden finish; carved top; shaped legs; one drawer.
$15, instead of $30—Mahogany; inlaid lines; 3 drawers in base; drop lid.
$24.50, instead of $49—Mahogany; inlaid with brass; drawer in base; 4 drawers in top.
$34.50, instead of $69—Mahogany; empire trimming; drop lid; 4 drawers in base.

Women's Toilet Tables—Only 15 in all, and nearly that many styles.
$20, instead of $29—Curly birch.
$22, instead of $27—Mahogany, inlaid.
$22, instead of $30—Mahogany, inlaid.
$25, instead of $39—Mahogany, inlaid.
$30, instead of $37.50—Mahogany.
$30, instead of $40—Mahogany.
$30, instead of $38—Quartered oak, inlaid.
$32, instead of $40—Mahogany.
$38, instead of $42—Mahogany, inlaid.
$50, instead of $63—Maple, inlaid.
$55, instead of $67.50—Maple, inlaid.
$65, instead of $75—Mahogany, inlaid.

Fourth Floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

THE "BROWNIE" MAN ACCEPTED

Palmer Cox a Juror in the Contest Over the Will of Mrs. Johnson.

A will contest which promises to be bitterly fought by both sides was begun yesterday in Part XII. of the Supreme Court, before Justice Stover. The heirs at law of Mrs. Mary Johnson are objecting to her disposal of about $550,000 worth of real and personal property, alleging undue influence. David McClure appears for the contestants and ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck for the proponents and executors.

Mrs. Johnson died on March 10, 1897. Her will was executed April 25, 1896. It provided legacies for a number of relatives and several Roman Catholic priests and charitable institutions. The Rev. James W. Powers and Peter Condon were made executors.

The day Mrs. Johnson died a codicil to the will was executed, in which Danfel J. Quinlan was substituted for Mr. Condon and the transfer of certain real estate to Father Powers was confirmed.

The case was heard at length by Surrogate Arnold, and later by Surrogate Varnum, who decided to admit the will. This was appealed from, and the present trial is the result. No evidence was taken yesterday, the whole time being devoted to the selection of the jury.

Among the jurymen is Palmer Cox, the originator of the "Brownie" pictures. The lawyers did not appear to know Mr. Cox, and he was indiscriminately called "Mr. Fox," "Mr. Knox," and "Mr. Lockes." When he was asked what business he was engaged in, he replied:

"Artist and author."

"What business did you say?" again asked the lawyer.

One of the assistants, in a stage whisper, said to the lawyer:

"He is the man who draws the Brownies." This satisfied the lawyer, and Mr. Cox remained on the jury.

The taking of testimony will begin this morning. Mr. McClure will endeavor to show that Father Powers managed Mrs. Johnson's property, and that just before she died he induced her to execute the codicil to the will.

Jury Obtained in Welch Case.

It required the whole day yesterday to select the jury which is to try Ernest M. Welch, a lawyer, of 103 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, on the charge of subornation of perjury before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Welch is charged with procuring witnesses to swear falsely in the suit in favor of Jacob M. Lacs, an infant, who obtained a verdict on Feb. 13, 1897, for $10,000 damages against the Everard Breweries Company for injuries received by being run over by a brewery wagon. Rink and Collins, the chief witnesses in the case, upon being charged with perjury, made affidavits to the effect that Welch had hired them to appear as witnesses against the brewery company. Most of the talesmen said that they would be unwilling to convict a man on the testimony of witnesses who had admitted to having perjured themselves. The trial will go on to-day.

Entertainments for Pelham Home.

Two entertainments for the benefit of the Pelham Summer Home for Children will be given Friday at the Pelham Manor Clubhouse. In the afternoon there will be a magic lantern exhibit and a gramophone concert for children, and in the evening a series of national cradle songs, sung by the young people who are interested in the charity. At both the afternoon and the evening entertainments there will be a sale of articles contributed by friends of the home. The proceeds will be devoted to furnishing the new building of the home, which was erected last Summer by Westchester women.

Fire Badge Presented to the Chief.

Chief Croker of the Fire Department received yesterday afternoon a costly official fire badge, which was subscribed for by all the Battalion and Fire Chiefs of the department. The presentation was made in Commissioner Scannel's room by a committee headed by Deputy Chiefs Duane of Manhattan and Dale of Brooklyn. Commissioner Scannell made the speech. The gift was a surprise to Chief Croker. The badge is of gold, with the words "Edward F. Croker, Chief of the Greater New York Fire Department" set in diamonds.

TUNNEL PLANS ADVANCED

Subscribers to the Rapid Transit Company Approved.

A Committee to Devise Means to Expedite the Work—Contract to be Signed by Next Wednesday.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon and passed two resolutions, one approving the names of the subscribers to the stock in the company organized by August Belmont & Co., and the other appointing a committee to submit a plan of organization for the working force of assistant engineers and other employes, to expedite the work of the tunnel. The board met at 3 o'clock, and because of the advanced conditions of their negotiations remained in session less than an hour.

Unusual precautions were taken to keep secret the names submitted by Mr. Belmont, and to this end, when the time came to read them over, Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the board; William Barclay Parsons, and Bion Burrows, the Secretary, retired from the room. This action, it was said, was voluntary on the part of those retired in order that they might not be asked embarrassing questions.

The resolution referring to Mr. Belmont's company is as follows:

"August Belmont & Co., having submitted to this board the names of the subscribers to the $6,000,000 capital stock of the corporation to be organized by them for the purposes stated in previous communications from them, and also the amounts of the respective irrevocable subscriptions to such capital stock, and such subscribers and the amounts of their respective subscriptions having been considered and approved in executive session, all of the Commissioners being present, it is now, on motion of Commissioner Rives, duly seconded,

"Resolved, That the subscribers to the capital stock of such proposed corporation, whose names have been submitted to the board by August Belmont & Co., and the amounts of their respective subscriptions, be and the same hereby are approved, and that the President be and he hereby is authorized and directed to so notify August Belmont & Co."

The resolution relating to the working force is as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, of which the President shall be Chairman, whose duty it shall be to report to the board a plan of organization for the working force of assistant engineers, inspectors, bookkeepers, &c., necessary to the speedy commencement of operations on the tunnel."

The committee will comprise Alexander E. Orr, Controller Coler, and Charles Stewart Smith.

Mr. Orr stated after the meeting that the certificate of incorporation of Mr. Belmont's company might be filed on Saturday. As the work of organization is practically completed, the members of the board think that the contract will be signed not later than next Wednesday, and then Mr. McDonald will be ready within a few days thereafter to begin operations.

The decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the application to modify the conditions of the bonds will be handed down Friday, and this decision, it is believed, will be favorable. Argument was made on the application yesterday afternoon by Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, counsel for the board, on the basis of Mr. Belmont's letter to the board.

Controller Coler, after the meeting, said: "The preliminary work making it possible for the company to organize and qualify is practically completed. Of course we have got to wait for the Supreme Court decision on Friday, but no embarrassment is anticipated in this direction. I do not see from the present outlook why the contract should not be signed by the middle of next week."

THE EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Council's Delay May Force Franchise Application to Legislature.

The Council Committee on Railroads, which has had under consideration for several weeks the application of the New York and Long Island Terminal Railway Company for a franchise for a tunnel under the East River, did not report yesterday. Councilman Oakley, the Chairman of the committee, said in explanation that the committee was not yet through with the application, but that it would be reported shortly.

The company has met with so little encouragement from the Municipal Assembly that it has decided to apply to the Legislature for the passage of an act authorizing it to go ahead with the construction of the tunnel. Such a bill has been drafted, and it will be introduced unless the local body takes favorable action at an early date on its application.

TUNNEL AND BRIDGE BILL.

Opposition to the Brennan Measure at a Hearing Yesterday.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly Committee of Commerce and Navigation to-day gave a final hearing on Mr. Brennan's bill for two bridges and two tunnels to connect the boroughs of New York City.

Rudolph Horrick, Secretary of the First Ward Taxpayers' Association of Queens and Chairman of the Committee of Forty appointed by the borough to urge the construction of a bridge, declared the measure to be a menace not only to the taxpayers of New York City, but to taxpayers throughout the State. It meant, he said, the turning over by the city of $2,250,000 already appropriated for bridges and tunnels to a State commission which would never work in harmony with the local authorities.

Assemblyman Stewart opposed the bill, declaring it an infringement of home rule. The sentiment in New York City, said Mr. Stewart, was very strong against the construction of such bridges and tunnels, and every newspaper in the greater city was against the project. He urged the committee not to take away the powers now vested in the Bridge Commission, and called attention to the fact that no delegations of representative citizens from New York City had appeared to favor the bill.

Felix Fritchie of Queens, who was the Republican candidate for President of the borough last Fall, urged the committee to report favorably. He said that, so far as Queens was concerned, there were very few who did not want the bill passed.

Chairman Brennan explained that the bill was misunderstood by a great many people. Its provisions did not violate the principles of home rule, he said, for the simple reason that the local authorities had no constitutional authority to construct bridges, as that power was vested solely with the Legislature.

TO HEAR SHIPPERS' PROTESTS.

Southern Classification Committee Will Meet Here on Friday.

The Southern Classification Committee will meet at the Waldorf-Astoria Friday to hear the protests of representatives of the Merchants' Association of this city, and of Eastern shippers to Southern points, against its new classification schedule, which went into effect Feb. 1. It is believed by members of the committee that the protests against the new schedule are due to a misunderstanding of its provisions.

It is expected that besides a large attendance of shippers there will be present at this meeting a number of the Eastern Freight Agents and General Freight Agents of Eastern lines, as, besides the question of classification, a number of other matters will come up for consideration, among these the dispute over bills of lading of ship and rail lines.

Transfers to be Issued To-day.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company issued orders yesterday afternoon putting into effect the recommendation of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners for optional transfers at the Sixty-fifth Street and Thirty-sixth Street Stations of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Road. Beginning to-day north-bound passengers on the suburban lines will receive transfers at the two stations named, good either on surface or elevated cars going in the direction of the bridge. South-bound passengers on either the surface or elevated cars will receive transfers at the stations mentioned to southbound suburban lines.

Lease of Nassau Railroad Ratified.

Stockholders of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn and ratified the lease for 999 years of the Nassau road to the Brooklyn Heights company. All the stock of the Brooklyn Heights company was voted in favor of the lease, and 145,647½ shares out of 150,000 shares of the Nassau company's stock. The lease takes effect on April 1, this year.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

W. H. Page, Jr., T. F. Ryan's Attorney, Talks of His Client's Seaboard Air Line Suit.

Dispatches from Baltimore yesterday to the effect that the formal consolidation of the Seaboard Air Line, the Florida Central and Peninsular, and the Georgia and Alabama would be achieved within the next two months, have created the impression that the decision of Judge Waddill of Richmond, denying the application of Thomas F. Ryan for a preliminary injunction, had finally disposed of all impediments in the way of the proposed consolidation. Thomas F. Ryan, however, has not given up the fight, and, according to a statement made yesterday by W. H. Page, Jr., his attorney, the question of the legality of such a consolidation, pending the decision of another suit, which is likely to last for three years, will seriously affect the salability of the securities which are to be offered by the Consolidation Committee. In speaking of this matter, Mr. Page said yesterday:

"The decision of Judge Waddill on the 10th inst. in the Seaboard litigation has no bearing whatever upon the merits of the controversy between Mr. Ryan and Mr. Williams and his constituents.

"Judge Waddill, in his opinion, stated that he does not assume to pass upon the merits of the controversy, but only decides that Mr. Ryan's rights at the present time do not need a preliminary injunction to further protect them. This reasoning proceeds upon the theory that if the Court, after the trial upon the merits, which will take place in the course of some three months, shall decide that Mr. Ryan is right, everything that Mr. Williams meanwhile has done in violation of Mr. Ryan's rights will be undone. If the decision will be in favor of Mr. Williams, the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. If, after some three years, it will be then decided in favor of Mr. Ryan, all of Mr. Williams's acts will be invalid.

"In other words, the $62,500,000 of bonds and the same amount of stock, which the Consolidation Committee contemplates offering to the public, will be issued subject to the contingency of being declared null and void, if the courts decide finally in favor of Mr. Ryan."

Mr. Ryan's suit, which is at present pending in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is one for the specific enforcement of a contract for the sale of certain securities, which would give him the control of the Seaboard system. Upon Mr. Page's statement, it is a question whether trust companies would be allowed to subscribe to these securities, and it seems, according to Mr. Page's statement, as if the consolidation of these lines was not as imminent as the Baltimore dispatches indicate.

THE D. V. & K. HEARING RESUMED.

Discrimination Charged Against the Opposing Lines.

The State Railroad Commissioners continued at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday the hearing on the application of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railway Company for permission to construct a railway from Lackawaxen to tide water at Kingston, along the line of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The road is desired by the independent coal operators of Pennsylvania, who assert that the railroads discriminate against them in favor of the coal concerns in the so-called trust, and by the people of the territory proposed to be traversed who desire better transportation facilities since the practical abandonment of the old canal.

Residents from every town along the line of the canal were present yesterday, and will urge, under oath, the granting of the petition.

Superintendent Edward Coykendall of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad testified to the easy connections that could be made by the proposed road with the Hudson River and the New York Central and West Shore systems. He declared the new road meant a great reduction in the price of coal in Ulster, Sullivan, and adjoining counties. Mr. Coykendall declared that the Kingston and Rondout Valley Road, concerning which so much was said by opposing counsel, existed only on paper, and even if built could not supply the wants that would be filled by the Delaware Valley and Kingston. The former lacked terminal facilities.

"We could buy them," exclaimed John B. Kerr, counsel for the Kingston and Rondout Valley Railroad.

"Oh, I don't know," shouted Samuel Coykendall, President of the steamboat company who bought the rights of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, "we own them and we are not selling."

Superintendent J. Graham Rose of the Delaware and Hudson Canal said that the waterway was not remunerative. It was in bad condition, and the cost of maintenance exceeded any possible receipts. The construction of the proposed road would revive business in villages that had suffered from the practical closing of the canal.

Mr. Rose was rigidly cross-examined by F. H. Platt, and while he admitted that the building of the Delaware Valley and Kingston Railroad would not necessarily provide employment for all who were made idle by the abandonment of the canal, counsel could not shake his conviction that unless the road was built that section of the State would relapse into a deserted wilderness.

The hearing will be continued this morning.

The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, in an open letter, advocates the building of the proposed road on the ground that it is necessary for the development of the region through which it is to pass and that the roads with which it will compete are openly discriminating against the product of the coal mines in which they are not interested.

THE FITCHBURG ROAD LEASE.

Directors Decide to Leave the Whole Matter to Stockholders.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—By a vote of 7 to 6 the directors of the Fitchburg Railroad to-day refused to ratify the proposition of a lease to the Boston and Maine Railroad, and decided to leave the entire matter of the lease to the stockholders.

Dr. J. Seward Webb stated in an interview that the preferred stockholders ought to have been considered when so large a bonus was being paid for the road.

"To be sure," he said, "the Maine offers 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, an advance of 1 per cent. over what the Directors have declared. The road has earned 5 per cent., and under some management this amount would have been distributed. The policy was adopted, however, of only declaring a 4 per cent. dividend and letting the balance go into the improvement of the property. For this denial we get no returns under the terms of the lease, though the common stock, which has been held as of practically no value, receives millions in excess of its quoted figure.

"I think," he continued, "Fitchburg is able to take care of itself, and that it has a future before it regardless of anything that the Maine might do for it."

Gov. Crane said regarding the matter that he was satisfied at the outcome of the meeting, which is taken to indicate that he expects the lease to be ratified by the stockholders.

Mr. Ingalls Will Not Retire.

The report that M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four line, was to retire, and that the management of that line and of the Lake Shore was to be combined, was denied yesterday by President Callaway of the New York Central. He said that there was no truth in rumors to that effect, as the mileage of both lines was sufficiently large to demand a separate head.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Sale.

It was rumored yesterday that the Illinois Central was the real purchaser at the recent sale of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad. Adrian H. Joline, to whom the road was knocked down, would neither deny nor affirm this rumor. "I stand pat," said Mr. Joline, "and I am perfectly content to let people guess at my hand until the time is ripe for an announcement." When this rumor was mentioned to Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central, he said: "Time is too short to undertake to correct the newspapers."

Trunk Line Association Meetings.

Regular meetings of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee, of the Trunk Line Freight Committee, and of the West-bound Freight Committee will be held to-day at the offices of the Trunk Line Association. Commissioner Farmer of the Passenger Committee has warned the Central Passenger Committee lines that they must confine the issue of clergymen's tickets to their own territory, in accordance with a resolution of the committee adopted at its last meeting, when complaints were made that some of those lines were issuing tickets beyond their territory.

LEGAL NOTES.

GOT OFF WHILE THE CAR WAS IN MOTION.—A judgment secured by Marie Harris against the Second Avenue Railroad Company in her suit for damages for injuries she received while alighting from one of the company's cars has been set aside by the First Appellate Division on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence. The plaintiff told the conductor she wished a transfer at Stanton Street, which he gave her when two blocks away. "When the car had stopped," the witness testified, "I got up on one foot on the step and just put the other foot on the floor when the whistle blowed, the car went, and I was lying on the street." The step referred to meant the step that ran alongside the open car. She was on the second seat from the front of the car, she said, and the car stopped across Stanton Street. Three disinterested witnesses, besides the conductor and driver, testified that the car was moving slowly, and just as it was crossing the Stanton Street track the plaintiff stepped off the car and fell in the street, and after she fell the car moved six or seven feet. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion of the court, said no one could read the testimony without being satisfied that the evidence on the part of the defendant was excessively preponderating, and, considering the improbability of the truth of plaintiff's story, the conviction was forced upon the mind that when plaintiff attempted to alight the car had not come to a stop, and that the accident resulted solely from her attempt to get off the car while it was in motion.

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INVALID CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—Catherine Sturgis, who in her lifetime resided in this city, bequeathed "to the Selectmen, or other municipal authorities of the East Parish of my native town, Barnstable, in the County of Barnstable, in the State of Massachusetts, and their successors forever, by whatever name soever such municipal authorities may at any time be known, the sum of $6,000, after the death of my said sister, Esther Frances, in trust that the Selectmen shall keep the same on deposit with the Massachusetts Hospital Insurance Company, and shall appropriate the annual interest, not less than $10 nor more than $50, to any one person in any one year, in the discretion of the Selectmen, so to do the most possible good for the relief and benefit of respectable persons in reduced circumstances of either sex in the said East Parish." The Surrogate held that this clause of the will was void, and that the property passed to the residuary legatees. The Appellate Division of the First Department has now affirmed that decision on the opinion of the Surrogate. Justice Ingraham dissented, holding that the Selectmen were entitled under the law of this State to the legacy, to be administered according to the law of Massachusetts. As the bequest was not given to the town, but to individuals occupying official positions in the town, the fact that the town as a municipal corporation could not take the bequest, Justice Ingraham held, was not material.

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HOLOGRAPHIC WILL REFUSED PROBATE.—On the 28th of June, 1897, Mrs. Serena D. Turrell, who resided at a hotel, told her seamstress, Mrs. Emma Burns, to bring her husband with her to witness a "document." She did so, and the two witnesses were along with Mrs. Turrell in her hotel apartments. The document referred to was a will, and was already signed. It was hurriedly produced by Mrs. Turrell, room was made on the crowded table, the paper was folded so that its contents could not be seen, and was placed on the table before the witnesses. Both were told to sign at the places designated by Mrs. Turrell, under the attestation clause. Their signatures were then affixed, and the witnesses were immediately dismissed. The entire will, including the attestation clause, was in the handwriting of Mrs. Turrell. The attestation clause was imperfect. The decision of the Surrogate denying probate of the will was recently affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, upon the ground that the testatrix neither signed the will in the presence of the witnesses nor acknowledged to them that she had done so, nor did she declare it to be her will.

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SIX CENTS' DAMAGES INADEQUATE.—A verdict given in favor of Rosa De La Torre for 6 cents' damages in her suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was set aside by the Court, and that decision, on the company's appeal, has been sustained by the First Appellate Division. Mrs. De La Torre, on Aug. 7, 1898, in alighting from one of the company's cars, either fell or was thrown by the sudden starting of the car to the street and injured. She claimed that, having signaled to the conductor her desire to leave the car, it came to a full stop, and while she was in the act of stepping from it, it was suddenly started, and she was thrown out. On the other hand, the company claimed she stepped from the car while in motion and before it had come to a full stop. She was picked up unconscious and carried home. She was delirious for some days, and the physician who attended her charged $150. The Court held that as the judgment was in her favor, she was entitled to recover a sum which would compensate her for the injuries she sustained and the expenses she had incurred.

PULLAR'S STORY CONTRADICTED

Expert Testimony Given Regarding the Effect of Whisky.

The defense in the case of J. W. Pullar against ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page confined its efforts yesterday to trying to prove that Pullar was not suffering from alcoholism when he signed the contract transferring his interest in his wife's estate to the defendant.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald and Dr. Austin Flint were on the stand during the day. They testified that Pullar was not mentally incapacitated through the use of liquor. They declared that if he had taken the amount of whisky he had testified to having taken he would have had either delirium tremens or alcoholic coma. Pullar had previously testified that he usually drank fifteen to twenty glasses of whisky during the day, and about a quart more each night before he went to sleep. According to the experts, about three weeks of such drinking would thoroughly disable any man.

McCullagh Says He Will Prove Frauds.

The United States Grand Jury of this district yesterday took up the alleged naturalization frauds in the Federal Courts. State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said that he intended to prove that the professional bondsmen indicted in Brooklyn also operated in the Federal naturalization Courts in Manhattan, and that their names were signed to the papers of more than one man, although Commissioners Lyman and Alexander have stated that they made it a rule not to accept the same witness twice. He said that the professional witnesses, who made from $8 to $10 by putting a man through, had outwitted the Commissioners. The present inquiry, he said, could not cover all the alleged frauds, final papers having been granted to 6,000 persons in the last year.

Does Your Food Properly Assimilate?

In other words, do you receive from your diet the amount of nourishment that you should? This is the principal point to be considered in eating. In it lies the foundation of good health. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract taken with meals insures a good appetite and perfect digestion. It is a certain remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia. It banishes insomnia.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

is not only the world's greatest tonic, but is a food as well. One dozen bottles of Johann Hoff's contain more tonic and nutritive power than a cask of ale or porter, without their deleterious effects.

Insist upon having the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract.** Do not be imposed upon by taking worthless stuff put up in bottles similar to Johann Hoff's and which has nothing but its cheapness to recommend it.

ALLISON DEFENDS THE FINANCIAL BILL

Iowa Senator Replies to Arguments of Opponents.

JONES AGAINST THE MEASURE

Nevada Silverite Calls It Vicious, and Says It Confers Too Much Power on National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The financial debate in the Senate reached its climax to-day. Two speeches, one in favor of the pending Senate substitute measure and the other in opposition to it, were delivered and both were listened to by Senators with close attention. The first was delivered by Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) the ranking member of the Finance Committee. He had been an attentive listener to the speeches delivered on the other side of the Chamber, and in the course of his argument he presented his answers to the points raised against the pending Senate bill.

Mr. Jones (Silver, Nev.,) declared that the bill was vicious and unwarranted, conferring too great power upon National banks and fastening the country to a gold currency.

Mr. Allison said he did not propose to enter upon a general discussion of the financial questions that had been more or less considered during the past twenty-five years. By the pending measure it was proposed to deal with the currency question in a large and general way. He referred to the Senate substitute for the House bill, and said there was no proposition to change the existing currency—gold and silver certificates, greenbacks, Treasury notes, and National banknotes.

He said that after careful consideration the Senate committee had regarded it wiser to deal with the pending question in accordance with the provisions of the Senate measure than in accordance with the House bill.

Mr. Allison, asserting that he never had supposed there was any doubt in the minds of anybody that this country was on a gold standard, Mr. Teller (Silver Rep., Col.,) inquired if in 1873 the gold dollar was made the standard of value.

Mr. Allison replied that the dollar was made the unit by the act of 1873.

Mr. Teller—Then I will ask the Senator if we were on a silver standard from 1792 to 1873?

"We were not," emphatically replied Mr. Allison. "The standard of value was not proclaimed in the act of 1792. That act provided that the two metals, silver and gold, should hold a relative value of 15 ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. We therefore had a double standard of value."

The intent of the lawmakers, he added, was that gold and silver coins should travel side by side on the basis of their commercial value.

ABSOLVES MR. CLEVELAND.

He said that since the enactment of the law of 1873 there had not passed current a single dollar of any kind of United States money that was not on an absolute parity with the gold dollar. Concluding this portion of his remarks, Mr. Allison said:

"I assert that in passing this bill we are but re-enacting practically the provisions of the law of 1873. We are reiterating the existing law.

"The present bill makes the greenbacks absolutely redeemable in gold coin. In no sense does the bill provide for the elimination of greenbacks from our currency. I want to reiterate that there is not a provision in the first section of the Senate substitute that is not now a part of the law or that has not been the practice of the Government since 1879."

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) inquired if Mr. Allison had not supported President Cleveland's efforts to secure the repeal of the Sherman law in 1893.

Mr. Allison said he had assisted Mr. Cleveland to that extent, but he had taken occasion also to criticise the Democratic Party for its attitude on the money question since.

"Well, I merely interposed my remark," said Mr. Tillman, "in order to get the Senator to absolve the Democratic Party from all responsibility for Grover Cleveland. He never was a Democrat."

"I will absolve the Democratic Party from responsibility for Mr. Cleveland," replied Mr. Allison, sauvely, "and at the same time I will absolve Mr. Cleveland from responsibility for the Democratic Party. I know that he does not care to accept such a responsibility."

SILVER DOLLAR IS A DOLLAR.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) inquired whether in case there should be a deficit the gold obtained from the sale of bonds under the bill could be used to pay current expenses of the Government.

"Under the provisions of the Senate substitute, to which I am directing my remarks," replied Mr. Allison, "these bonds for obtaining gold can be sold only when the reserve falls below $50,000,000, and I want here and now to express my firm conviction and belief that it will, in the circumstances and under the provisions of this measure, never be necessary to sell bonds for that purpose."

"But under the provisions of this bill," persisted Mr. Lindsay, "will not the ultimate result be the retirement of the greenbacks?"

"Under this bill," replied Mr. Allison, "the greenbacks cannot be retired. I want to say that the retirement of the greenbacks or any other part of our money should never be attempted without the most careful scrutiny and the wisest consideration of the legislation providing for it."

In response to another question by Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Allison said that the greenbacks under the provisions of the pending bill practically would be a gold certificate.

Mr. Allison said that the bill did not provide for the exchange of silver notes for gold because the committee did not deem it necessary. The faith of the Government had been pledged to maintain them at a parity, and that pledge had not been broken. We would never disgrace and degrade ourselves by allowing them to go to a discount.

"Is the silver dollar a dollar, or is it a promise to pay a gold dollar?" asked Mr. Tillman.

"It is a dollar," replied Mr. Allison. "The Senator and I agree about that."

"But how will a silver dollar be kept at a parity with gold unless you will redeem it in gold?"

"How do we know the sun will shine to-morrow?" replied Mr. Allison. "One of the reasons is because it shone yesterday. We will keep silver at par because we have so kept it for twenty-two years. But, in addition, we will strengthen the situation. France and Germany keep a great mass of silver in circulation, but it is not redeemable in gold. The United States is the only country that redeems fractional silver."

The provision for the issue of silver certificates of $10 and under, he said, had been placed in the bill owing to the popular demand for small bills.

BANKS NOT FAVORED.

"Suppose next Summer a Democratic President were elected," interrupted Mr. Tillman. "I know you think that impossible, but miracles have happened. Suppose a Democratic President should take it into his head to discriminate against gold, how could silver dollars be maintained at a parity if they are not redeemable in gold?"

"You must catch your hare before you can eat him," replied Mr. Allison, amid laughter.

"This scheme of finance, then, rests upon the continued supremacy of the party in power?"

"Not at all," replied Mr. Allison. "I am speaking of silver certificates, not of the probability of the election of a Democratic President."

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) interposed to say that his objection to the bill was that the whole power to issue money would be turned over to the National banks. Mr. Allison replied that under the bill every dollar of our currency must be and would remain in circulation. The tail could not wag the dog. Mr. Allison then turned to the refunding features of the bill.

ARGUES ON REFUNDING.

"It was a propitious time to redeem the bonds due in 1904, 1907, and 1908. It was wise that the funding should proceed gradually in order that there might be no friction in the money market. This was no new thing. In 1870 we provided for the refunding of our debt. By this easy method we also adopt an economical method. We have avoided the toll of the middleman. We could save $22,000,000 per annum by funding the bonds now. We could not be charged with favoring National banks when we compelled them to deposit 2 per cent. bonds instead of 3 or 4 per cent. The funding should not be postponed until there was an unfavorable money market."

In conclusion, Mr. Allison said: "There is no concealment, no prevarication in this bill. It contains nothing that is not plainly written on its face.

"We maintain that the provisions of this bill will maintain in good times and in bad times our standard of value. I say now, as my firm conviction of its truth, that the man who fails to come to its support, either because he is in favor of free coinage of silver or for some other reason, will fail of his duty to his constituents and to the country."

JONES SPEAKS IN OPPOSITION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Allison's speech, Mr. Jones (Silver, Nevada,) continued the debate in a speech strongly antagonizing the provisions of the pending bill.

"This measure," said he, "is the climax of efforts that have been made since 1869 to abolish the use of silver. It is certain that there will be additional legislation presented at some subsequent date to retire the $346,000,000 of greenbacks. The gold-standard advocates know that it would not do to attempt to carry through all of their plans at once. That would be a shock to the American people. There will be also an effort in the near future to retire the Treasury notes.

"This will afford the National banks an opportunity to regulate the volume of all money, save only gold and silver coin. Thus an aggregation of private banking corporations will exercise the sovereign function of issuing money instead of that function being vested in the Government alone."

Mr. Jones declared that the measure provided clearly for a permanent increase in the bonded debt of the country and said that it is a "monstrous proposition that any executive officer of the Government should have the power to bond the American people."

GOVERNMENT MONEY ONLY.

Speaking of the provisions of the bill which will enable National banks to issue currency up to the par value of bonds deposited, Mr. Jones declared that the result of the authorization of National banks to issue so great an amount of currency as they would be able to issue by the provisions of the pending bill would be to place in the hands of the banks the credit of the entire people and the power in times of financial pressure and financial stringency absolutely to bankrupt thousands of people by calling in loans in the regular conduct of their banking business.

Mr. Jones spoke with bitter sarcasm of the financial dependence of the United States. He declared if a cock fight occurred in India it produced a panic in Wall street, and the war between Great Britain and the Boers was disturbing the finances of eighty millions of American people. He maintained that this country should have its own distinctive money, which would not desert us in time of trial, and, in conclusion, he advocated the issue of a paper currency by the Government alone. This currency should be entirely independent of gold, silver or anything else that possessed inherent value.

To-morrow the Senate will begin the consideration of the bill and amendments under the ten-minute rule.

NO SUBSIDY BILL REPORT.

Gen. Grosvenor Denies that Six Republicans on House Committee Will Vote Against the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—From day to day, for a week or more, there have been intimations that presently the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House was about to vote on the Hanna-Payne Subsidy bill, and put it on the calendar of the House, to rest there until after the next election. Yesterday it was understood by members of the House that the decisive meeting was to be held to-day, and that it might then be discovered that there are so many Republican opponents of the measure that even the formality of a favorable report would not be accorded to the bill.

Tuesday has passed and the bill has not yet been reported. Gen. Grosvenor, Chairman of the committee, has been aroused to wrath because of the reports that have represented the committee as divided beyond the chance of union. He discredits the report of Republican opposition completely, and thus occupies a position different from that of some of his associates, who unquestionably do fear that the bill may not even be reported.

From the tone of Gen. Grosvenor's comments, it is evident that he has permitted a great deal of capital gossip about his committee to escape his hearing. There is no foundation, according to him, for the various rumors about the holding up of the Subsidy bill in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and of the Republican disaffection with the measure. The reports about the action of the committee have assumed such definite form as to specify that six out of the ten Republicans on it will vote against the bill. Mr. Grosvenor replies that the story is made out of whole cloth.

"There has not been a single amendment offered to the bill," he declares. "There has been absolutely no discussion of it in the committee, and it is impossible to guess about the vote. There is simply no truth whatever in the report that six Republican members, or any other number, have declared that they will vote against the bill. It is impossible, until there has been such discussion, to say whether the bill will or will not be reported."

SENATE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Caucus Will To-day Say What Shall Be First Considered—Quay's Case One of the Earliest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Currency bill is expected to be out of the way in the Senate to-morrow or the next day, and the necessity will then arise for deciding what the order of business shall be for the session. There are many important subjects awaiting treatment in the Senate, and some of them are regarded as more important than others, something depending upon the point of view of the Senate.

The Quay case, the Puerto Rico Government bill, the Spooner proposition to turn the Philippines over to the President for his personal care for the present, the Hawaiian bill, and the Subsidy bill, in which Mr. Hanna is supposed to take a paternal interest, are all expected to find places, and not less interesting and important is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to secure a neutral canal across the isthmus.

In order to ascertain the wishes of a majority of the Senate as to priority of consideration of these questions, a caucus is to be held to-morrow to discuss the order of business and to appoint the usual Committee on Order of Business, which is better known as the Steering Committee. Its membership is usually made up of the leading men on the Appropriations, Finance, Judiciary, and one or two other committees, and the business of the Senate is arranged by them after consultation, the majority usually accepting the order of business so arranged without question.

It is believed that the first matter to be discussed and decided upon as an early order is the Quay case. Quay's friends insist that they have had a majority in sight for Quay for some time, but that they have been prevented from proving their assertions by the obstructive tactics of the minority.

It cannot be learned that there is a determination on Mr. Hanna's part to insist that the Subsidy bill which bears his name shall be urged forward as an early order of business. Mr. Hanna has little doubt that the bill can be passed through the Senate. But the attitude of the House has become known in the Senate and has had a certain effect in deterring pressure to have the bill passed in one house merely to be neglected or shelved in the other.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is not the cause of the proposed caucus or likely to be a bone of contention to-morrow. The treaty is in the Committee on Foreign Relations, which may or may not act upon it to-morrow. If it does act to-morrow, it will report the treaty to the Senate just as the President sent it to that body. If the caucus is pressed to decide what to do with the treaty, it will give a majority vote for its ratification.

It is possible that the caucus will be called upon to approve a scheme of division of the patronage of the Senate under the reorganization. Each Senator is to receive, as the result of that reorganization, so much of this share of the patronage heretofore held by Democrats as may be found due him after a computation by the Committee of Arrangements. The settlement of that material question is quite as important in the estimation of the hopeful persons waiting about the corridors as the determination of the treaty question.

TO REPORT PACIFIC CABLE BILL.

House Committee Decides for a Private Line with Government Subsidy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day decided by a vote of 8 to 5 to report a Pacific cable bill along the lines of the Sherman bill, defeating by 5 to 8 the Corliss proposition for a Government ownership.

The vote in the committee does not commit it to the Sherman bill as drawn, but only to the general idea which it contains—private ownership with a Government subsidy for twenty years.

The bill was taken up to-day by the committee, but little progress was made. It authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with an American cable company for the payment by the United States of not to exceed $400,000 per year for twenty years for the transmission of Government messages from the Pacific Coast to Honolulu, Guam, Manila, Hongkong, and such points in Japan as the contractor, with the approval of the Government of Japan, may select.

$111,700,364 FOR ARMY EXPENSES.

Committee Fixes This Amount in the Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day completed the Army Appropriation bill. It carries $111,700,364, against $80,089,104 in the bill for the current year. The great seeming increase is accounted for by the fact that the appropriations for the current fiscal year were inadequate, and the Urgent Deficiency bill recently passed carried a large additional appropriation for the army for the current year.

The bill includes an appropriation of $460,550 for cable and telegraph lines to connect the military posts in Alaska with headquarters at St. Michael, and $100,000 for military bridges and roads in Alaska.

MR. LEVY'S CANAL MEASURE.

Wants All Maritime Powers to Share Expense of Waterway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Representative Levy has introduced his bill to permit the other maritime nations of the world to join with the United States in constructing and maintaining the canal to be built across the isthmus. He does not insist that the canal shall be constructed by the Nicaragua route. It was obviously his intention to await the report of the latest Canal Commission as to which is the most practicable and desirable route across the isthmus.

"Such participation," says Mr. Levy, "would assure the neutrality of the canal, and would relieve the United States of the enormous expenditure of money contemplated, and which, it does not seem to me fair, that we should expend upon a convenience in which all nations are to share alike.

"The cost of the canal has been variously estimated at from $57,000,000 to $140,000,000. In my judgment, even the least estimate is not within $100,000,000 of the amount that eventually would be needed. I do not believe that the canal would at any time not be under the absolute control of the United States, for during the period of its construction our navy will increase and be strengthened, and when the canal is completed we will have undoubtedly the finest navy in the world, capable of controlling or defending the canal if need be. But such a contingency should not be regarded when what should be purely a commercial enterprise, for the benefit of all nations, is under consideration. The United States has spent some millions of dollars in surveys and reports, and should not be expected to bear the entire preliminary burden of acquisition, construction, and equipment of the canal, when this nation will only share with the other maritime powers of the world in its ultimate benefits."

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK.

Officers Tell What It Has Accomplished and Promise that It Will Do Still More.

Stories of great works accomplished to aid the poor and churchless were related by Salvation Army leaders before an audience which crowded the Carnegie Music Hall last evening, and Commander Booth-Tucker pledged that the organization would do still greater things in the future. It was just twenty years since Commissioner Railton, with less than a dozen Salvation lassies, sailed from England for Philadelphia on the steamship Australasia, to begin the army's work in this country, and the meeting was held to commemorate the anniversary and was the culminating event of a nine-days congress of officers which will close to-morrow.

Great variety was displayed in the programme, the most striking feature of which was perhaps the solemn dedication to God and to the army's work of the three months' old son of Commander Booth-Tucker. Two hundred children of Salvationists, dressed in the colors of the army and so arranged according to their costumes as to form an animated Salvation banner, filed the back of the stage, and during the evening they took part in a series of elaborate tableaus representing the "Building of the Rock of Ages."

There were 700 officers from all parts of the country present, and the guest of the evening was Commissioner Thomas H. Howard, who had come from London to represent Gen. Booth at the Congress.

There was music by the National Singing Brigade and the United Brass Bands; solos played by Capt. Brenner on whisky bottles which, however, were filled with water; flag and Chinese lantern drills by the uniformed children, and testimonies by Frederick Ford, the converted burglar, whose picture, though still in the Rogues' Gallery, now has its face turned to the wall, and by Tom Adams, a former drunkard, who was "captured" by the army after he had made up his mind to murder his wife and child so as to relieve them from the sufferings he had brought upon them by his conduct, which had sent him to prison forty-two times. An exhibition of moving stereopticon pictures of the passion play at Oberammergau ended the programme.

Col. Higgins held Baby Booth-Tucker beneath the crossed banners of the United States and of the Salvation Army while his parents consecrated him to his life work, and at the close the little one gave a faint chirrup and opened his eyes, and his mother raised him proudly in her arms and turned him so that all might see the bright little face. Then she said: "Baby is a little sleepy, but when I consider that it is his first engagement I think he has stood the shot and shell of battle very well. His name you will recognize. It is William, after my father, the founder of the Salvation Army."

In his address Commander Booth-Tucker said that while 500,000 had knelt on the penitents' form of the army during the last two decades, 1,000,000 would be converted in the coming twenty years. More than 1,000,000 meals and 145,000 Christmas dinners were given to the poor of this city last year.

"We pledge ourselves that if the conditions which make this necessary continue to exist, which God forbid, we shall give 26,000,000 meals and 6,000,000 Christmas dinners in the next twenty years," he exclaimed. "We have found work during the past year for 56,000 people. We pledge ourselves, if that need should continue or increase, as some believe it will, that we shall find work for 1,000,000." Raising his hands, he shouted, "Gabriel, do you hear that up in the sky? Get your builders and carpenters ready to build some extra mansions in Heaven!"

Mrs. Booth-Tucker in her address said that the four things which had contributed most to the success of the army were enthusiasm, hard fighting, perseverance, and self-sacrifice.

Commissioner Howard, in responding to the warm greetings he received from the meeting, quoted statistics to show that the army is in a flourishing condition in widely separated parts of the world.

ALBANY BRIDGE MADE USELESS.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—For the second time this Winter the ice in front of the city has moved out, carrying with it a part of the false work erected by the construction company in repairing the New York Central passenger bridge between this city and Rensselaer, and doing damage which it will take a week to repair.

The entire trestle work was wrenched from its fastening and swept down the river. At 4 o'clock this afternoon the ice between the middle and upper bridges began to go to pieces. The river has been rising rapidly since noon, and is over the docks, the tracks of the Delaware and Hudson Company, on Church Street, being submerged in some three feet of water. No trains can be run over the New York Central passenger bridge for at least a week.

The trains are compelled to go to the freight bridge which crosses the Hudson at the northern end of Albany, which causes at least a half hour's delay in transit from one shore to the other. At the Delaware and Hudson Station passengers were transferred by stages to the trains stationed at the lower end of the city.

Reports from various other parts of the State tell of much damage by floods.

WOMEN ARGUE AGAINST UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

State Association Delegates Before Congress Committees.

THE SUFFRAGISTS ALSO HEARD

Forces Led Respectively by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Two delegations—one appearing to favor the extension of the suffrage to women and the other to remonstrate against that extension—appeared this morning before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage and the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Those committees have become accustomed to receiving delegations to argue the justice of the extension of the voting privilege to women, but never before had a voice been raised in their hearing by women in opposition to universal suffrage. The Marble Room of the Senate was used as an audience room for those who appeared before the Senate committee. The ladies who applied to be heard in the opposition are expressing their appreciation of the courtesy of Miss Anthony, but for whose intervention they would not to-day have had the chance to present their views.

The arguments for suffrage were heard first, and then the anti-suffrage argument was submitted by Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York and Miss Emily P. Bissell of Wilmington. Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones and Mrs. George Philips attended the speakers. From the Marble Room they went, after adjournment of the Senate meeting, to the Judiciary Committee of the House, to find the suffragists had been admitted and the anti-suffragists excluded until after the advocates of suffrage had been heard.

When admitted, the opponents of the suffrage delegation were heard through Mrs. J. A. George of Boston, Miss Bissell, who had made an argument in the Senate meeting, and Mrs. Rossiter Johnson. The suffrage people talked about the coming of the opposition as an indication of the increased importance of the cause, declaring that it will promote rather than injure the suffrage cause. Some of the members of the House declare that the appearance of an opposition is likely to have a different effect.

SUFFRAGISTS IN THE SENATE.

The delegates of the Woman's Suffrage Convention had the first chance before the Senate Committee. The ladies who were heard were introduced by Miss Susan B. Anthony. Mrs. Clara B. Colby sketched the work that had been done before Congress in the way of petitions presented and bills introduced. She said that progress had been made each year. Miss Anthony filed addition papers and statistics upon the same subject.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery read a paper prepared by a woman who had twice been elected Mayor of a Kansas town. This described in detail what had been accomplished in the way of municipal reform in Kansas, women in that State being eligible to vote and hold municipal office. She indicated that there had been a purification of municipal affairs since suffrage to women had been granted.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Mary C. Bradford of Denver, who read a paper upon the effects of popular suffrage in Colorado. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Black, a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who spoke on the conditions in England, and Mrs. Chapman Catt, who spoke in a very vigorous manner concerning the suffrage movement, referring especially to the great advancement women had made in the century just closing. Miss Anthony closed the argument for the suffragists. She recited the campaigns that had been fought and declared that where there had been failure it was due to the foreign-born voters. This, allied to the liquor interests, had succeeded in defeating amendments granting equal rights to women. Miss Anthony continued:

"As some of the Southern States are depriving the colored man of the right of suffrage and all the States, North and South, deny to woman the exercise of that right, we ask Congress to pass an amendment covering all these classes, declaring that citizens not allowed a voice in the Government shall not be counted in the basis of representation. To count disfranchised classes in the basis of representation compels citizens to aid in swelling the number of Congressmen to legislate against their most sacred interests. The great declarations by the fathers regarding individual rights and the true foundation of government are not glittering generalities for demagogues to quote and ridicule, but eternal laws of justice as fixed in the world of morals as are the laws of attraction and gravitation in the material universe."

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS' MEMORIAL.

The arguments of the State associations against the extension of the suffrage to women, which were presented in the Senate and the House were in the form of a written memorial, the text of which is as follows:

"We appear before your honorable committee by direction of the 'Associations Opposed to the Extension of the Suffrage to Women,' to protest in their behalf against the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, advocated by the petitioners who have appeared before you. We oppose the amendment on the ground that it is unnecessary. The object sought can be accomplished without any amendment whatever to the Constitution, whenever public opinion in the several States shall be pronounced in its favor.

"Any amendment to the Constitution requires the approval of three-fourths of the States of the Union. If that proportion is in favor of the extension of suffrage to women, it can be indicated by their action at any time without applying to Congress for Constitutional amendments. While it is probable that if three-fourths of the States should enact the desired legislation, the remaining one-fourth might fall into line, still, if any of them should refuse to extend the suffrage to women, it would be manifestly impolitic and unjust for the other States to attempt to coerce the minority on a question dependent upon the expression of public opinion alone.

AN EMOTIONAL MOVEMENT.

"There would seem, therefore, to be no possible justification for the effort now being made to secure Federal interference with the reserved rights of the several States. So far as the reasons given by the petitioners are purely sentimental, they should have no weight in so serious a matter as amending the Constitution of the United States. The mere fact that this amendment is asked as a compliment to the leading advocate of woman suffrage, on the attainment of her eightieth birthday, is evidence of the emotional frame of mind which influences the advocates of the measure, and which is scarcely favorable to the calm consideration that should be given to fundamental political principles. With all the admiration which is felt for the vigorous character and consistent effort of Miss Anthony, it is absurd to suppose that the complicated machinery required to be put in motion in order to amend the Constitution of the United States should be started because this venerable woman has achieved length of days and enjoys the respect of so many persons.

"The question of suffrage is dealt with in the first article of the Constitution, which was adopted after long and patient discussion, in which various limitations were advocated and rejected. The convention wisely left the qualifications for suffrage with the several States. This reservation of the suffrage was regarded as a sovereign right of the States, of which they could not be deprived without destroying republican institutions. It is in fact the very essence of home rule, which is ingrained in our institutions as the palladium of civil liberty during more than a hundred years, in which we have lived and prospered under the Constitution, no effectual attempt has ever been made to limit the suffrage in any respect whatever. The Fifteenth Amendment, which deals with the subject, simply registered the result of the greatest conflict in our history, by which slavery perished and the involuntary servitude specified in the Constitution ceased to exist. It did not extend the suffrage in any way, but it prevented its restriction by reason of a condition which no longer existed.

SUBJECT FOR STATE REGULATION.

"If the view here presented commends itself to your committee it will be a waste of time to present any arguments either for or against the granting of suffrage to women, because this is a question not in issue at this time or upon this occasion. The proper sphere of discussion of this question is in the several States, and there is nothing whatever to prevent suitable legislation whenever public opinion shall demand it. It may be proper to add, however, that so far as we can judge there is no general demand for such legislation. We are convinced that if the proposition to enlarge the suffrage were submitted to the votes of the women of the United States, it would be rejected by an overwhelming majority.

"We are convinced that what is termed a 'right' of suffrage is rather a duty to be performed, and a duty of such a nature that women are disqualified for many reasons from assuming this responsibility. We feel that the exemption of women from the performance of this duty is a privilege which they are not prepared to surrender, and which has been conferred upon them as a compensation for limitations and duties imposed upon them by their sex, and which cannot by any possibility be transferred to the domain of masculine service. We know that women are physically unable to perform the duties which men are compelled to perform under every well regulated government. The enforcement of law involves not only the performance of jury duty, but in the last emergency the employment of military force, in neither of which can women discharge the responsibility of actual service.

KENTUCKY AS AN EXAMPLE.

"No better illustration of the difficulties which would arise in case women were endowed with the duties of suffrage can be presented than the situation which has so lately existed in the State of Kentucky. Imagine women taking part in the strife of that State, involving insurrection, riot, bloodshed, and assassination as the consequences of a political dispute. If either one of the claimants of the office of Governor had been a woman, it is perfectly obvious that confusion would have been worse confounded, and that in the last resort, under the Constitution, the Federal authorities would have been paralyzed by the necessity for using military force against the women of the State. The word 'chaos' alone gives adequate expression to the state of affairs which would have existed in Kentucky if the women as well as the men had been compelled to take part in the unhappy controversy which has convulsed that State and might have entangled the General Government in its solution.

"Further consideration will serve to show that the proposed amendment would in no respect promote the objects of the Constitution, which are declared in the preamble 'to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, encourage domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.'

WOULD DISRUPT SOCIETY.

"The 'Union' referred to was one of States, but if the phrase could be strained so as to refer to the union or harmony between men and women, it seems evident that the suffrage would not tend to perfect this union, but would produce strife that would render 'domestic tranquillity' a byword among the people, and would be far from promoting the general welfare. Women could not take part in the 'common defense,' which is essential to establish justice. The extension, therefore, of the suffrage so as to include women would not merely be an invasion of the sovereign right of the State, but would tend to disrupt society.

"It seems only necessary to present this brief statement of the actual condition of the question to convince your committee that the proposition to give the suffrage to women is a departure from the traditional conditions of the Constitution, not justified by any compensating advantages whatsoever—a change not desired by a majority of the women of this country, and a measure liable to produce intolerable confusion leading to the destruction of social order.

"Mrs. FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Honorary Chairman.
"Mrs. GILBERT E. JONES, Acting Chairman.
"New York State Central Association.
"Mrs. J. ELLIOT CABOT, President.
"Mrs. CHARLES E. GUILD, Vice President. Massachusetts Association.
"Mrs. R. W. WILBUR, President.
"Mrs. W. J. LADD and Mrs. J. B. MONTGOMERY, Vice Presidents.
"Oregon Association.
"Mrs. ARTHUR M. DODGE, New York.
"Chairman Inter-State Commission.
"Mrs. HENRY M. WHITNEY, Massachusetts.
"Chairman Inter-State Committee."

ARGUMENTS IN THE HOUSE.

Before the House Judiciary Committee the hearing attracted great interest and the committee room was crowded to overflowing with women prominently identified with the two movements. The woman suffragists had been accorded the hearing, and it was arranged that their speakers should first be heard, the committee voting later to give the opposition one hour in which to reply.

The suffragists were introduced by the Rev. Anna Shaw, who also made an address urging that the committee report a Constitutional amendment enfranchising women. She declared that the mothers of the people should constitute a free motherhood, and stated that the opposition to this movement came from women of the leisure class who had not come into touch with the higher aspirations of women. An interesting feature was the reading of an address prepared by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the venerable pioneer of the suffrage movement. A number of others spoke.

The anti-suffrage delegation was accompanied by Charles Russel of Boston as attorney for the Massachusetts association opposed to woman suffrage. Mrs. George read the memorial given above.

Some sharp differences developed between the two sides, and in order to avoid a controversy the committee adjourned.

Miss Anthony's Successor Elected.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The National American Woman Suffrage Association to-day elected Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York President of the association for the ensuing year, to succeed Susan B. Anthony, who has been active in the battle for woman suffrage for nearly half a century, and declined a re-election to office. Mrs. Blake, who had been urged by many of her friends to become a candidate for the office, withdrew her name before any nominations were made. With the exception of the President, all of the old officers were re-elected.

SUICIDE'S WIFE KILLS HERSELF.

The Widow of Frank M. Brady Found Asphyxiated.

Grief over the suicide of her husband, who shot himself in October last, led Mrs. Grace M. Brady, it is believed, to take her own life early yesterday morning at the home of her mother, 231 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn. Mrs. Brady was found in her room asphyxiated by illuminating gas, which had been turned on at four jets. Beside her was a picture of her dead husband, which she had apparently been looking at just before her death.

Mrs. Brady was the widow of Frank M. Brady, a stock broker. They were married on Dec. 21, 1898. One morning in October last Brady was found sitting dead in his chair in his office in the Lord's Court Building, Manhattan. There was a bullet wound in his head and a revolver lay beside him. On the desk was a copy of a magazine and Dickens's "A Tale of Two Cities." Between the pages of the magazine was a slip of paper on which was written the paragraph from the novel, in which Sidney Carton, before he went to the guillotine, said:

"It is a far, far better thing that I do than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest I go to than I have ever known."

The Bradys then lived at 9 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. After her husband's death Mrs. Brady went to live with her mother, Mrs. C. J. Dunn. The young widow grieved continually over her husband's death, and, although she never spoke of suicide, she caused her family and friends much anxiety.

Mrs. Brady made one of her bi-weekly visits to her husband's grave at Glen Head, L. I., on Monday. She returned early in the evening and retired at 10 o'clock. Her eleven-year-old niece, Jennie Beecher, who usually slept with her at Mrs. Brady's request, went to sleep in another room that night, Mrs. Brady saying that she had taken medicine to make her sleep soundly and wanted to sleep alone. Yesterday morning the little girl found her aunt dead in bed when she went to the room to take her a cup of coffee. Mrs. Brady was twenty-three years old.

Commended for Bravery at Fire.

Patrolman Charles Wixson of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station has been commended by the Police Board for bravery at a fire at 407 Seventh Avenue on Jan. 24.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Major Henry P. Kingsbury, Third Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the board of officers convened March 21, 1899, for the examination of applicants for appointment as veterinarians in the cavalry service of the army, vice Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, Fifth Cavalry, relieved.

Changes in the Medical Department.—Capt. William C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, commanding the United States general hospital, is relieved from further duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; First Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of Puerto Rico, and upon the expiration of his present leave of absence will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for temporary duty; Capt. James M. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further duty in the Department of California, and will proceed by the first available transport to Manila, and report to the commanding General, Department of the Pacific, and Eighth Army Corps, for duty.

Capt. Charles T. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will make two trips from New York City to Norfolk, Va., on official business pertaining to the arrangements for supplies for the transport Sumner.

Lieut. Col. Clarence R. Edwards, Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers, will report to the Secretary of War for temporary duty in his office.

Capt. William B. Gordon, Ordnance Department, will make ten weekly visits from the Watertown Arsenal to the C. H. Cowdrey Machine Works at Fitchburg, Mass., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles.

The resignation by First Lieut. John A. Harman, Sixth Cavalry, of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted to take effect March 1.

The following boards of officers are appointed to meet on Feb. 20, at the stations designated, for the mental and physical examination of such candidates for the Military Academy as may be ordered to appear before them: At West Point—Major John M. Banister, Surgeon; Capt. Henry G. Davis, Seventh Artillery; First Lieut. George F. Landers, Fourth Artillery; First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., Assistant Surgeon. At Fort McHenry, Maryland—Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery; Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. Walter S. Wolkman, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. Fred W. Gallup, Fourth Artillery. At Fort Thomas, Kentucky—Capt. William O. Owen, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Edmund K. Webster, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Frank H. Whitman, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Preston Brown, Battalion Adjutant, Second Infantry. At Fort McPherson, Ga.—Capt. Harry M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Robert S. Offley, Second Infantry; Second Lieut. William O. Smith, Seventh Infantry. At Jackson Barracks, La.—Major Aaron H. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. William C. Rafferty, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Charles H. Whipple, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, First Artillery. At Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Major Charles L. Heizmann, Surgeon; Capt. Charles Willcox, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. Clermont L. Best, First Artillery; Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Lieut. Ross L. Bush, Twenty-fifth Infantry. At Fort Sheridan, Illinois—Lieut. Col. Albert Hartsuff, Deputy Surgeon General; Major George W. Adair, Surgeon; Capt. Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Edward F. McGlachlin, Jr., Fifth Artillery; First Lieut. Edward Sigerfoos, Fifth Infantry. At Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—Major Charles Richard, Surgeon; Capt. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry; First Lieut. George C. Barnhardt, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieut. James N. Pickering, First Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon George Newlove. At Fort Snelling, Minnesota—Col. Joseph P. Wright, Assistant Surgeon General; Capt. Edgar S. Walker, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Edward N. Jones, Jr., Eighth Infantry; First Lieut. John K. Miller, Eighth Infantry. At Fort Harrison, Montana—Capt. James B. Goe, Thirteenth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon Richard M. Fletcher, Jr. At the Presidio of San Francisco—Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon; Capt. Frank West, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Henry C. Danes, Third Artillery; Capt. Charles A. Bennett, Third Artillery; First Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy.

Medical Inspector M. H. Simons is detached from the recruiting rendezvous at New Orleans and ordered to the Philadelphia as fleet Surgeon.

Medical Inspector T. H. Streets is detached from the Philadelphia as fleet Surgeon on reporting of relief, and ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth is ordered to duty at the recruiting rendezvous, New Orleans.

Lieut. P. W. Hourigan is detached from the navy yard, League Island, Feb. 17, and ordered to the Pacific Station.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the navy yard, League Island, for duty in the office of Captain of the yard, Feb. 15.

Assistant Paymaster George W. Pigman is ordered to duty at the navy yard, Washington, as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymaster I. D. Bobnett is ordered to duty at the navy yard, New York, Feb. 16,

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GREAT SOLICITUDE FOR THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Various persons, some wise and some foolish, some who ought to know better and some who know nothing at all about the matter, have declared that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is in conflict with the Monroe doctrine. We cannot admit European nations to join in the guarantee of the neutrality of the canal because the Monroe doctrine forbids us to sanction their meddling in purely American affairs, say these persons.

Among others, Prof. LINDLEY M. KEASBEY of Bryn Mawr College sets up the Monroe doctrine in opposition to the ratification of the treaty. In a letter to our neighbor The Sun he says:

> Unless we can bring the people to realize that by this treaty we are admitting at this late day what we have so long sought to deny, namely, the right of any European power to interfere in a distinctly American affair, we shall only perpetuate Mr. CLAYTON'S colossal blunder, and our Monroe doctrine case will be forever closed, at least as far as the canal question is concerned.
>
> The Senate should be made to understand that by ratifying the treaty they will formally traverse the Monroe doctrine and jeopard our future ascendency on this continent.

Prof. KEASBEY has written a big book on the Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe doctrine. He ought to understand the subject, but it is perfectly evident from his letter to The Sun that he falls like all the rest of them into the curious error of assuming that a guarantee of neutrality means interference instead of hands off. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty provides for a guarantee of neutrality in which the United States shall join with other nations in a promise that the canal shall not be closed to any ship in time of peace or time of war, and that it shall not be made the object of attack or used as a basis of operations in war; and it shall be under the control and protection of the United States. Could there be a more perfect example of the working of the Monroe doctrine as that doctrine is interpreted by the opponents of the present treaty? The condition is that the European nations shall enter into an express agreement not to interfere in the exclusively American affair of the isthmian canal. This goes far beyond anything there is in the Monroe doctrine, which at most amounts to a declaration on our part that they shall not interfere. They are now to join in an instrument which says that they will agree to respect and obey our declaration. They will keep their hands off the canal and let us manage and protect it unmolested.

GROVER CLEVELAND has shown a higher degree of real and intelligent solicitude for the Monroe doctrine than any other American since the time of its first promulgation in 1823. It was he who declared that it was intended to apply to every stage of our National existence. It was he who made it apply in the somewhat celebrated case of Venezuela, where his courage, firmness, and statesmanship put a peaceful end to a condition of trouble that but for his message and his action would sooner or later have brought us very near to war with Great Britain. We know of no one who has a higher authority to speak upon the Monroe doctrine and its application than the President who gave new life to the doctrine and made the world take heed of it. We have already quoted the passage from President CLEVELAND'S first annual message in which he commended to the adoption of this Government the policy now embodied in the treaty before the Senate. We quote it again because of the weight and wisdom of the words and of the high authority of their author to speak upon the Monroe doctrine:

> Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier dividing the two greatest maritime areas of the world must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for war-like ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership, and operation of such work by this Government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection with the foreign State whose responsibility and rights we should share is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National polity or present means.

This is a clear renunciation of the principle of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is a prophetic announcement of the policy of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. It is an impregnable position in respect to the interoceanic canal. It is the position of the present Administration. It will, we are confident, commend itself to the American people as soon as they turn from false teachers to consider for themselves the real principles and effect of the treaty.

A FALSE ANALOGY.

We are glad to see a Senator from Colorado supporting a bill establishing the single gold standard of value in our currency system. Silver, disguised as bimetallism, has been the idol of Senator WOLCOTT. He now advocates the passage of the Currency bill, in which gold is declared to be the standard unit and measure of value.

But a man who has been a prey to delusions does not at once cast off the habit of error. Logic cramps his thinking and he is galled by the chains of right reasoning. In his speech on Monday Senator WOLCOTT said, in referring to the first section of the bill, declaring that gold shall be the standard of value:

> Of course it will—and it would so continue if this section were eliminated from the bill. We might as well gravely pass a law providing that a yard shall continue to be three feet in length.

No man or party in this country has demanded the passage of a law declaring that two feet shall make a yard. Many men and the Bryan party have demanded and still demand the passage of a law reclaring that 60 cents, or 50 cents, or 40 or 35 shall make a dollar, and that this cheap and fraudulent dollar shall be accepted at its full face value of 100 cents in the payment of debts.

The yardstick argument is unavailable for Senator WOLCOTT'S purpose. His use of it and his appeal to have the bleaching bones of bimetallism treated as a living body show that he has not yet come into a frame of mind where he can enlighten the country by discourses on finance.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The objective point of the convention of the advocates of woman suffrage which is about to concentrate its influence on Congress is the elision of the word "male" from the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

The Constitution as originally adopted and as it stood until after the close of the civil war contained no provision affecting the conditions of suffrage, which were left entirely to the States. There was no such thing as Federal suffrage; no vote was given by the Constitution, and none is now. But by the Fourteenth Amendment, intended to secure the suffrage in National elections for the colored men, it was provided that "when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

This, it will be seen, does not give the suffrage to any one. It simply threatens with reduction of representation in the House those States that deny or abridge the right of suffrage. If the word "male" were stricken out, this threat would extend to those States that retain the present distinction. That is what the woman suffragists are working for. It is a roundabout and tedious process. The Congress can do nothing directly about it except to propose the amendment to the States, and this requires a two-thirds vote. When thus proposed, the amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States. Even if the amendment were adopted, it is in no wise certain that it would secure the suffrage for women. It has failed largely in the case of the colored men. It might succeed no better in the case of the women. It is fair to infer in these circumstances the women suffragists have decided to move on Congress as the most convenient way to secure attention to their cause. They are conducting all over the country a pretty active, though usually a rather quiet, organized effort to get women interested in their object, and this is as good a way as any for them to emerge into a more conspicuous position.

We do not think that they will have much success, and we are convinced that they should not have any. They will not succeed until the great majority of women demand the suffrage, which at present they do not do, being, on the contrary, either utterly indifferent or strongly opposed. The opposition, we are convinced, is based on firm grounds. So far from its yielding to discussion, discussion is likely to strengthen it. The more it is examined, the more an indiscriminate extension of the suffrage will be seen to be a danger and an evil.

Stripped of its appeals to sentiment and of the rhetoric that such appeals naturally inspire, the agitation seeks to double the number of legal voters. Whether that is expedient or the reverse is obviously dependent on the fitness of the new voters to exercise the function of suffrage not merely as well as those that now possess the right but better. If they merely did as well there would be no improvement. The weight of evidence is, however, that they would not do as well; that they would do considerably worse. We do not for a moment deny that there are women who would vote quite as intelligently as the most intelligent men. On the other hand, it will hardly be denied—it is emphatically asserted by numbers of the very women who would be the best voters—that women as a class are at present less in the habit of acting from sober judgment, more swayed by passion and prejudice, less apt to perceive and respect the claims of others, and more reckless of the effect of their action than men. These tendencies, though they exist in varying degree, are general, and would seriously influence the course of public affairs. We have only to turn to very recent history and note the manner in which the case of Congressman ROBERTS of Utah was decided under the direct and organized influence of the women of the country, to perceive what would be likely to be the general operation of woman suffrage. We shall not deny that the men were responsible for yielding to that influence, but our conviction is that nearly everything that is weak and foolish under the management of the men would tend to become worse with the access of women as a class to a full share in the business.

Nor is it weakness and folly alone that would be rendered worse. It is an unpleasant side of the subject to discuss, but it is a very important one. We fear that our friends the suffragists do not quite understand the range and the nature of the opportunities and tendencies the suffrage will create for women in the direction of corruption. If there were a body of men in this country so lost to all sense of civic honor as to wish deliberately to extend the possibilities of corrupt administration in our large cities, we have little doubt that they would be found among the advocates of indiscriminate woman suffrage. In this city alone, for instance, the Tammany vote would be doubled, and the new voters would be more subject to the peculiar influences of that organization than the old ones. In extending that influence the classes of women of whom the woman suffragists think little and know less would be not merely acted on, but active. An entirely new type of politician would spring up, with all the energy and cunning of her most depraved brother and with resources that it is necessary only to suggest.

This will strike some of our readers as an extreme statement. It is as strictly within the field of logical inference from known facts as any that can be formulated in regard to the effect of woman suffrage. And it strikingly sustains the general proposition, that the evils of politics in this country will be increased and not lessened by the extension of the suffrage to a class that are likely to do not better but worse than the present voters.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE BOSS.

The decision the Governor of this State has come to in respect to the Vice Presidency must have been expected by everybody who knows him, or who has observed his public course. One can imagine nothing less to his tastes or to his aptitudes than the duties of the Vice Presidency. It has been said that "our wishes are prefigurements of our capabilities." If, conversely, our aversions are connected with our incapacities, it is a wise instinct that leads the Governor to have nothing to do with the Vice Presidency. The chief duty of that official, the only duty besides being ready in case he should be needed, is to preside over the Senate of the United States. There is a happy term used in New England with reference to a presiding officer over some forms of assembly, civil and ecclesiastical. They call him a "Moderator." To apply this name to the Presidency of the Senate is to set forth in the most vivid possible light the Governor's ineptitude to the place. There is no human assembly, an ecumenical council of the Church of Rome possibly excepted, which stands in less need of being moderated than the Senate, which, indeed, devotes much of its attention to the moderation of the young and giddy among its own members. And, if the Senate were in need of a Moderator, there is nobody who could perform that function with less grace or effect than the Governor. Nature which has given him many good gifts has entirely denied to him the gift of moderating anything or anybody, and least of all himself.

While the Governor's decision is what was expected of him and what is entirely commendable, he accompanied the announcement of it with a subsidiary announcement which certainly was not expected, except possibly by the machine, and which will not be found commendable except in strictly mechanical circles. This was the announcement that "Senator PLATT entirely acquiesced in the Governor's view of the matter." Why this should have been put in if the boss did acquiesce, we have not the least notion; and we may be perfectly sure that it would not have been put in if he did not. Perhaps the Governor may think it somehow to his own advantage to have it known that the boss does not regard him as such a King Stork at Albany that he would like to see him become a King Log at Washington. But what has Senator PLATT to do with the Governor's decision upon such a point, that the Governor should hasten to inform the people of the State that "the old man is friendly"? All that can be clearly made out is that the superfluity was put in to please the boss, for which reason most of the Governor's friends would have preferred to have it left out. It appeared, however, just in time to baffle an effort of The Tribune to give pain to Senator PLATT. The Tribune's attempt was in the form of a caricature representing the Governor as a bucking bronco, and the boss as an unskillful and senile cowboy just ejaculated from its back and describing a parabola in the air in front of its nose. Decidedly, the caricature is not justified, though The Tribune and a good many other people may think it is, the more is the pity.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

Mr. WYNDHAM'S statement in regard to the proposed increase of the British Army is a very striking showing of the effect produced upon Great Britain by what was expected, when it began, alike by its advocates and its opponents, to be a "small war." It has already stripped the British Islands of all troops in a condition to serve abroad. And the number sent abroad is already declared to be inadequate. This, however, is disputed. It was disputed in a statement put forward yesterday by Mr. FRANK HARRIS, who knows South Africa unusually well. He insists that what is needed in the British forces is "not quantity, but quality," and that an addition of mere quantity would do no good. Seeing that the British already have in South Africa four times as many troops as there are Boers of arms-bearing age in both republics, it does not seem that their chief need is of more soldiers of the same kind, or, rather, of a necessarily inferior kind. Moreover, any addition of troops complicates the problems of transport and supply, with which the British have dealt thus far most successfully and creditably. But the armies now in South Africa must very nearly exhaust the facilities of transportation the country affords. The burden would, of course, be greatly increased by the proposed addition of a large force of mounted infantry. The fodder of one horse takes up as much room as the rations of many men.

But the question where the men are to come from is quite as pressing as the question what use is to be made of them, more pressing as having the precedence. Lord ROSEBERY is the only British statesman who has had the courage to utter the word conscription or the equivalent phrase "compulsory military service." Mr. WYNDHAM went so far as to deny that it would be necessary to carry out his plan. But it is hardly credible that he really believes that, and certain that, if he does, he can get no authority on the subject to agree with him. The enthusiastic patriotism of England has already done all it can be expected to do in the way of enlistments. It is now the question whether men shall enlist to fight a war of foreign conquest or to take the places of those who are fighting it. This is not an alluring proposition to the sort of men who would make the most valuable recruits. It is not rendered more alluring by the fact that the war has thus far been disastrous. It does not seem possible that from voluntary enlistment the War Office can get the increase it holds to be necessary, unless it makes the terms of enlistment far more attractive by stimulating patriotism with bounties, which was the last stimulant we ourselves applied during the civil war before we found it necessary to resort to conscription.

As a measure of home defense, Mr. WYNDHAM'S plan is open to the objection that Sir CHARLES DILKE promptly brought against it. It is "heretical," seeing that British statesmen of all kinds have been in the habit of maintaining that the true defense of the British Islands was the British fleet. "The wooden walls of England" have become the steel walls, but the faith that they are the real bulwarks and fortifications of the kingdom is as strong as ever. It is true, as Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said, that nine-tenths of the English people "are willing to do almost anything for the purposes of the present war," almost anything, that is, short of helping to carry it on in their own persons. But the War Office plan contemplates an increase of the permanent military burdens of the people. It would be surprising if such a scheme should not develop strong opposition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In a long and impassioned editorial article devoted by The Springfield Republican to a modest paragraph which recently appeared in this humble column vehement attack is made on our contention that the arguments of the self-styled anti-imperialists are gratuitous and useless, however logical, since there are in the United States no imperialists for them to confuse or convict. The Republican is lugubriously sure that this country either is or is fast becoming an empire, and it presents as proof that it is right—first, the assertion of a dictionary that "properly"—not actually, notice—"an empire is an aggregate of conquered, colonized or confederated States, each with its own government, subordinate or tributary to that of the empire as a whole"; and, second, certain remarks written by "GOLDWIN SMITH, the distinguished historian." As for the definition, we do not feel called upon to do more than note the obvious fact that it fitted the United States fully as well in 1800 as it does in 1900, and therefore serves but ill the purposes of our Aguinaldian contemporary. That said contemporary, however, should have confronted us with "GOLDWIN SMITH, the distinguished historian," is a matter not to be dismissed so briefly. In the somewhat remote past we may or may not have had an opinion as to Prof. SMITH'S distinction as a historian, but we have quite forgotten what the opinion was, and we know him now only as the man who recently declared with laborious emphasis that the Maine was destroyed by an interior explosion, and that every mention of the battleship's name was a prick to the American conscience. And that is the person who, in The Springfield Republican's judgment, is qualified to decide whether the American people are imperialists or the patriotic citizens of an expanding Republic! The suggestion is unpleasing, as is indeed the very name of GOLDWIN SMITH to all Americans outside the little group of which this Springfield paper is the happily chosen centre.

—Here is more confirmation for our faith in Leo, the telepathist: A kind correspondent informs us that he, too, once owned a dog—a Scotch collie like Leo—who also had a mystical knowledge, independent of sight and hearing, in regard to certain events in which he took a deep interest. This dog lived here in the city, and, belonging to the same family, was a horse that was kept in a stable a mile and a half from the residence of the family. The horse was brought to the house daily at hours varying from 5 to 10 o'clock in the morning, and the collie was always allowed to ride with the member of the family at whose service the larger animal was placed. A month after these rides were instituted, it was noticed that the dog did not wait for the arrival of the horse from the stable to begin demonstrations of joy and impatience, but did it some fifteen minutes before, which was when or soon after the preliminary journey began. So accurate was this warning that it was trusted implicitly by the collie's human friends, and they began their own preparations for the outing only when the dog had given the signal. This same dog learned to ride horseback with considerable skill, and could "sing" an accompaniment to music on the organ. Those are comparatively ordinary canine accomplishments, however, and, as they contain no element of mystery, details about them would be irrelevant to the case of Leo.

—Nobody would have any difficulty whatever in finding high merits of thought and diction in the ode to ABRAHAM LINCOLN by Prof. EDWIN MARKHAM, which it was our privilege to publish yesterday, and therefore it is certain that a great many people will praise his work as it deserves and that his fame will increase accordingly. This cordially granted and strongly asserted, we consider ourselves licensed to express a faintly critical wonder as to when and where Prof. MARKHAM studied cedars and so obtained the knowledge on which the concluding lines of his poem were presumably based. He tells us that when LINCOLN

> fell in whirlwind he went down
> As when a kingly cedar green with boughs
> Goes down with a great shout upon the hills.

Now, that would have been all right, perhaps, if LINCOLN had been a cedar of Lebanon, for they do grow upon hills, we have read, and are of a form to come down with something of a crash, but LINCOLN would naturally be an American cedar, if he were any cedar at all, and American cedars habitually keep to low ground, and they are so well provided with branches that their protests against overthrow are customarily murmured rather than shouted. We would not go so far as to say that the weakness of the end of Prof. MARKHAM'S poem, as compared with its opening lines, is due to the incongruity just pointed out, but it may have had some effect in that direction. It used to be said of LONGFELLOW that the flowers blossoming so profusely in his verses were the products not of American gardens and fields, but of careful reading in British and other foreign classics. Can it be that Prof. MARKHAM has endeavored to establish one similarity between himself and LONGFELLOW by using imported instead of domestic cedars?

—Curious steadfastness is shown by President MCKINLEY in standing by his Attorney General's interpretation of the army canteen law. It was not only the unreasonable and fanatical advocates of temperance who were amazed by that interpretation. Many in whose minds temperance and total abstinence are not synonymous, and who are even inclined to believe that canteens, properly conducted, are for the benefit of the soldiers, are sure that the intention of Congress was to abolish these institutions, and are equally sure that the language of the statute was a sufficiently plain expression of that intention. The Attorney General found in it an exactly contrary meaning, and, despite all persuasion and denunciation, the President supports his subordinate. Now, the canteens were never defended except as the less of two evils, and the necessity for their existence was never very clearly made out. Why is it, then, that the President is so unbending in a matter where a graceful yielding would create for him an immense amount of politically valuable popularity, and on no theory would do any appreciable amount of political harm? This is a question hard to answer, and no light at all is thrown upon it by reflection on Mr. MCKINLEY'S character as described even by his most fervent admirers. Closely connected with the canteen mystery are the liquor scandals coming in with every mail from the Philippines. Manila is full of American saloons of the very worst sort, and they are equally disgraceful and harmful. Why are they allowed to exist and flourish in a city under martial law?

MOLINEUX'S CONVICTION JUSTIFIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear that your editorial of Monday on "The Molineux Verdict" may create in some quarters an unduly unfavorable impression of the reliability of trial by jury in murder cases. It seems to me that the verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" against Molineux was not only justified, but was imperatively called for by the evidence. It is true that the only evidence in the case that would justify that verdict was the handwriting of the address upon the package containing the poison bottle; but it is also true that if that address was written by Molineux, that fact, together with the other facts which were proved in the case, made the conclusion of his guilt inevitable.

Now, the evidence that Molineux wrote that poison address was very much stronger than would have been the testimony of some witness who might have testified that he saw him write the address at a particular specified time and place, for that witness might be mistaken or might be lying, whereas the numerous identities between the poison address and the admitted handwriting of Molineux, which were pointed out by the experts, and which, when pointed out, could be recognized by any intelligent man, could not be mistaken and could not lie.

I believe there is no case known to lawyers in which disputed handwriting has been so perfectly proved to have been written by a particular man as was the disputed handwriting in the Molineux case. And no one ought ever to be convicted of murder by his own disputed handwriting unless Molineux ought to be convicted on the evidence before the jury in his case. Furthermore, unless a poisoner can sometimes at least be convicted of murder on the evidence of his own disputed handwriting, it would be easy enough for any murderer to safely send poison through the mails to any victim, because it will always be practicable for him to leave no other trace than his handwriting upon the package which he sends.

For these reasons, the verdict in the Molineux case was a most just and necessary verdict, and many human lives are safer since it was rendered than they would have been if it had not been rendered.

ALBERT H. WALKER.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

EFFECT OF THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial of this date, "The Molineux Verdict," will no doubt commend itself to the good judgment and approval of every thinking reader of your excellent paper. From the published reports of the reasons why the jurymen reached their hasty conclusions, it would appear that all the evidence, arguments, and charge might as well have been submitted or laid before twelve wooden Indians. Mr. Brown, the sick man, was the only juryman who seemed to have any decided conviction from a process of reasoning not in consonance with his fellows; but, unfortunately, his physical condition rendered him unable to resist and to stand up against the tide of their influence. Some of the papers are made to say that the jurymen were entitled to great credit, but I fail to see that they are entitled to any. It appeared that they did not listen attentively to the evidence for several weeks, as was their duty, but other men in the same place would have done the same, and it is perfectly apparent that if less care had been taken in selecting the jury a more fatal result to the accused could not have ensued, and, perhaps, there would have been then one man on it of sufficient perspicacity, judgment, firmness, and self-denial to sift the chaff from the wheat, and to resist the hasty conclusions of his associates—even if it compelled him to forego for a time the comforts and seductions of home, when he reflected that it involved the conscientious and tremendous burden, not only of a human life, but the lives and happiness of others. Perhaps the jurymen were not to blame from one point of view, especially if they were not of particularly strong or vigorous minds, for eight weeks of continuous hammering of the theories of the prosecution doubtless tended to and did produce a sort of mental stupor or stagnation, so that they were unable to pass upon the evidence, and to distinguish and discriminate as well as those who read of the proceedings out of court. In its result, but for its tragic element, it would be a magnificent farce, and shows how easily a poor man, unable to contend with two-hundred-thousand-dollar evidence of biased expert testimony might be railroaded to the electric chair, and you may well say "that the verdict of the jury has not increased the confidence of the public that the safety of human life is promoted by the administration of the law in this case."

OBSERVER.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

THE MOLINEUX JURY'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In common with many others who have followed the Molineux trial with reasonable impartiality, the verdict rendered has produced something of a shock. In reading the evidence from day to day there seemed to be a sufficient basis of uncertainty to warrant the belief that it would be somewhat difficult for the entire jury to be so completely convinced of positive guilt as that a unanimous verdict against the defendant would be reached.

This, however, is the case, and while my bias, if any, has been favorable to the prisoner, a few hours' reflection has brought about a feeling of conformity to the conclusion reached by the jury. It is rarely in a case of this kind that a jury of such apparently exceptional character is secured, and the careful attention which these gentlemen have given to the whole trial should warrant the most respectful consideration on the part of the public to their conclusion. I can scarcely think of a case where the opportunity for impartial consideration was more clearly presented. No political, social, or economic elements entered to bias individual judgment, as sometimes happens. No one outside the courtroom could pretend to weigh the evidence in the same manner and with the same appreciation of the character and bias of the witnesses as this jury was able to do.

If I were an innocent man on trial I should esteem it a great advantage to be judged by such a company of gentlemen as this one, for I cannot but believe that they were influenced wholly by what appeared the indubitable facts of the case, without regard to the skyrocketty outbursts of the counsel on either side. I think they deserve consideration for their patient attention to the whole case, and while the result is a surprise I find an unusual readiness to accept it as sound.

MONTCLAIR.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

Value of Circumstantial Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was glad to read your editorial in this morning's TIMES, and I heartily agree with the sentiments expressed. It seems to me in the interests of common justice that it is time to call a halt on this circumstantial evidence in regard to experts' testimony as to handwriting. I do not know the Molineuxs, and have no personal interest in them other than common humanity dictates. But if this sort of thing is going to be allowed, any one is at the mercy of any unprincipled person's malice and deviltry who might be able to copy handwriting successfully. I know a man who, in speaking of this very trial about a month ago, assured me that he could copy almost any one's handwriting, no matter how peculiar it might be. "If I only work over it a few days, I can master all the details, so that I would defy any one—I don't care who—to tell that it was not written by the person whose signature it appeared to be." From what I have seen since, I believe that is a fact. He said: "I indorse my wife's checks—with her consent, of course—and no one could find it out. It has always been the easiest thing in the world for me to copy other persons' handwriting."

There are more persons in the world than my friend who can go and do likewise, unfortunately. As I look upon it, it is an outrage to convict any person of murder in the first degree on any such evidence. If that is allowed, then no one is safe. It is time for the people to speak out and protest, if only for the sake of safety for themselves and those who are dear to them.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900. E. J. M.

THE MOLINEUX VERDICT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called several times during the progress of the Molineux trial, in your editorial columns, to what I consider a very just condemnation of the policy of certain city papers to prejudice the rights of the defendant by printing such matter as tended to influence and inflame the public mind. But I noticed in to-day's TIMES an article under the heading "The Molineux Verdict," in which there was a plain attempt to criticise the jury in this case. Those twelve men, who have sat through the long, weary days of the trial examining the exhibits and listening to the evidence, arrived at a verdict in a comparatively short time, considering the importance attached to the case; and undoubtedly the eight hours were consumed in reaching their conclusion only because they had determined not to overlook the slightest detail, and because they had determined to deal with the case in a way that the responsibility which they felt must have directed. If the words in the editorial in question are true, and a reasonable doubt could not but exist, as it is claimed does exist in the public mind, it seems a remarkable coincidence that these men, seemingly so satisfactory to both defendant and prosecutor, should have erred so criminally in their judgments as to arrive at the same conclusion. Is it not safe to assume that, after consideration of the facts in a careful manner, and after being instructed by the learned Court as to the nature of a "reasonable doubt," they were in a position to pronounce as accurately and judiciously as to the defendant's guilt as some who had no such responsibility resting upon them, but who so freely undertake to reflect the "general impression" of the public mind and set up their judgment contra that established in a regular court of justice.

We are bound to ask ourselves what might be the effect of such criticism. Suppose the present case is carried to the Court of Appeals, as to which there can be no doubt that it will be, and a new trial ordered, what might be the possible effect of such criticism and the possibility of obtaining another impartial jury which would feel perfectly free to follow its own judgment in accordance with the evidence? Such criticism of men who have so faithfully performed their duty probably cannot be called contempt of court, but it amounts even to a contempt of justice, which must be pronounced equally as bad. Justice, as it has come to be administered in our enlightened time, I think we may safely say, seldom miscarries, and any tendency, however slight, which may cause it to do so, cannot be too greatly deprecated.

WILLIAM D. MORROW.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

Bought Evidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks for your editorial comment on the part played in the case of Molineux by hired witnesses for the prosecution. It is a deplorable feature of a criminal case when conviction is mainly due to witnesses who have been openly hired and permitted to give testimony (wholly outside the facts and originating with themselves) in aid of the purpose their employer is seeking to carry out. Each very conspicuous case in which this practice is successfully resorted to not only increases the number of persons anxious to be employed in that way, but stimulates the invention of new and artificial rules by means of which an unreal identity of handwriting may be plausibly contended for. What makes it still worse is that in a criminal case the unlimited length of the public purse makes purchasable evidence, if allowed, a frightful implement in the hands of the public prosecutor.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900. X.

NOT BRYAN—WHY NOT BOIES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After carefully looking over the political field I have arrived at the conclusion that William Jennings Bryan will not be nominated by the Democratic Party in the next National Convention. Although my conclusion does not necessarily settle the matter, let us see if a great many good reasons cannot be given to show why my prediction will come true.

Every effect observable in this world has a cause, if we can but find it. If Mr. Bryan receives the nomination in the next Democratic Convention, it will be due to the fact that two-thirds of the delegates to that convention are of the opinion that Mr. Bryan can get more Electoral votes for the Presidency than any other Democrat whose name will be presented. There are 447 Electoral votes, and 224 are necessary to make a President. Let us enumerate several of the requisites to be possessed by the nominee, from the vote-getting standpoint: First, he should be a Western man; second, he must necessarily be a consistent and pronounced believer in a sound currency and a strong supporter of a money system which shall always maintain the parity of the two metals—gold and silver; third, he should be a bimetallist or one who favors the use of both gold and silver as the money of the country, and therefore one who is unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver for individual account, at the false, fraudulent, and monstrously absurd ratio of 16 to 1, while the true or market-value ratio between the metals is in the neighborhood of 34 to 1; fourth, he should be a man who has the confidence of the toiling masses, and who is identified with and interested in the welfare of the great agricultural and producing elements of the South, the East, the North, and the West; fifth, he should be a man long known publicly for great conservatism in important affairs, and one whose past record is such that the great business interests of the country will not be disturbed during his administration by any spectacular or sky-rocket exhibition of untenable theories; sixth, he should be a man who has heretofore held important and prominent positions within the gift of the people, one who has discharged the duties of those positions with credit and honor and judgment, to the satisfaction of the people whose affairs he was chosen to direct; seventh, he should be a man who possesses a spotless personal and moral character, and who has attained the ripeness of age and soundness of judgment to fully equip him for the discharge of the great duties and the momentous questions that are bound to be presented to the next occupant of the Presidential chair.

The foregoing are some of the elements and qualifications greatly desired in the man who will be our next standard bearer. There may be men in our party who possess some of the qualifications above named, but to find one who possesses all of them is a task of no light accomplishment.

In the person of the Hon. Horace Boies, the ex-Governor of the State of Iowa, can be found each and every one of the requisites named and many more not mentioned. In addition to his being a Western man, which, from a geographical standpoint in the coming contest, for several reasons, is desirable in the candidate, he is a native of this State, having been born and raised to manhood's estate in this the Empire Commonwealth of the Union. He knows the Eastern people, and is thoroughly familiar with their wants and interests. He knows the West and Northwest with a familiarity that few men possess. He is the first and only Democrat possessing sufficient popularity to carry the State of Iowa, heretofore one of the strongest Republican States in the Union. As Governor of that State he made a record of which all the people, without regard to party, may well be proud. His name was favorably received for consideration by the last two Democratic National Conventions. History has never recorded him as the nominee of a convention who was defeated at the polls. Mr. Bryan is now scouring the country for support, and asking that the party again nominate him, notwithstanding the fact that his defeat would be a foregone conclusion, as it was before. Out of ten Northern States giving Mr. Cleveland 126 Electoral votes, Mr. Bryan received but 4. In other words, upon the Chicago platform of 1892 our nominee carried California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Washington, and Wisconsin. Upon the Chicago platform of 1896 Mr. Bryan lost every one of the States named, except Washington, with its 4 Electoral votes. In the ten States named Mr. Cleveland received more than three times as many Electoral votes as did Mr. Bryan. In 1892, with a platform demanding the use of both gold and silver as money, but pledging the party to a maintenance of the parity between the metals, we carried the State of New York by more than 45,000. In 1896, with a platform demanding free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without any pledge whatever to maintain the parity, we lost the State by more than 268,000.

In view of the foregoing facts is it unreasonable to conclude that there will be enough common sense and political sagacity found in the next Democratic Convention to avoid the perpetration of another such stupendous blunder? It would be worse than folly for Democrats at this time to think that there will be but one name presented in the coming convention, and that one the name of W. J. Bryan. It would be likewise folly for Democrats or delegates to pledge themselves in advance of the convention to any particular candidate, and thereby tie their hands in such manner as to deprive themselves of the free exercise of their best judgment when the time comes for definite action.

The financial views of the ex-Governor of Iowa will, I am sure, be entirely satisfactory to the Democrats of the East. They will be equally satisfactory to those Democrats of the South and West who are true bimetallists, instead of 16 to 1 monometallists. In the selection of a candidate it is all-important to tender the nomination to a man, although not asking it, who will poll his party vote, rather than to a man who is clamoring for such distinction, but who will meet, if nominated, the stubborn and determined opposition of at least one-third of the best and most influential men of the Democratic Party.

A PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRAT.

New York City, Feb. 5, 1900.

Unnecessary Holidays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer was pleased to see your article in to-day's paper about repealing the law making Feb. 12 a holiday. Two holidays are an excess in a short month. Each causes a great many persons to lose a day's work and pay.

At the same time the Legislature could well repeal the "Labor Day" holiday. There is no need because a few trade societies wish a day's parade to derange all the other business and work of the city. Weather is uncertain in the Fall, and a great many do not care to lose a day's work unnecessarily. Loading and unloading vessels and other important work are interfered with. We may as well stop now and cut down unnecessary holidays, or we will have an increase approximating the number of some of the European countries.

OLD MERCHANT.

New York, Feb. 13, 1900.

Brains Against Beef?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So far this war in South Africa seems to be very much a case of brains against beef.

JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 12, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Appreciation.

Dr. Fox—What sensation arises from the contemplation of self?

Bushong—The sense of the beautiful.—Roanoke Collegian.

Held It in His Own Name.

Crimsonbeak—Who was the first man mentioned in the Bible to have real estate in his own name?

Yeast—I'm sure I don't know.

"Why, Lot."—Yonkers Statesman.

Has His Advantages.

Pilson—I don't believe there is much difference between genius and insanity.

Dilson—Oh, yes, there is a heap. The lunatic is sure of his board and clothes.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

Extremely Charitable.

"Do you work for the poor?" asked the philanthropist.

"Oh, yes, indeed; indefatigably," replied the society bud with enthusiasm. "Why, I make it a point to go to every charity ball that is given."—Chicago Post.

Undaunted.

Col. Bowie—The committee is authorized, Suh, to tender you the nomination for the unexpired term of the late Legislator Bang, killed in action.

Major Drop—Willingly, Suhs, willingly; an' I may say that upon the expiration of that term I'll enlist foah the full period of the wah.—Philadelphia North American.

THE DYING FILIPINO'S MESSAGE.

S. E. Kiser in Chicago Times-Herald.

A weary Filipino lay dying in the brush;
He had followed Aguinaldo till exhausted in the rush,
But a comrade stood beside him while he faintly gasped away,
And lingered for a moment to hear what he might say;
The panting Filipino took his comrade by the hand,
And said I've got through kiting like a rabbit o'er the land,
But I have a little message for some friends of mine, and you
May have heard of Hoar and Mason and the gruesome Pettigrew.

Go to dear old Hoar and tell him while the tears flow from his eyes
How his speeches used to cheer me when the clouds obscured the skies;
Tell him how I kept his picture always very near my heart,
How when I was weary it would nerve me to another start;
Go and tell poor Billy Mason not to mourn too much for me;
Try to hunt up other outlets for his floods of sympathy;
Let him weep upon your shoulder, let him slobber on your vest—
He must, somehow, be delivered of the feelings in his breast!

Go to Atkinson and Bryan; tell them how they gave me hope;
But for them I might be working—ay! perhaps be using soap!
But for what they've done to cheer me, I instead of dying now
As a run-down, breathless martyr, might be following a plow!
And when you have seen the others who will mourn me over there,
And have wept with them and soothed them, take this little lock of hair
Unto Pettigrew, the gruesome, as a token, as a balm,
And assure him that, in dying, I awarded him the palm!

MOLINEUX SEES HIS WIFE

Prisoner Visibly Affected by Her Visit to the Tombs.

A VICTIM OF CONSPIRACY

Dr. A. McLane Hamilton Says Something Will Yet Develop to Prove This to be the Case.

Roland B. Molineux's monotony of prison life was broken yesterday by a visit from his wife, his father, Gen. Molineux, and his counsel, George Gordon Battle. Gen. Molineux made a morning call upon his son, and again late in the afternoon accompanied his daughter-in-law to the Tombs. They arrived at the prison in a closed carriage and remained about forty minutes. Arrangements had been made for the meeting between husband and wife, and Molineux was taken into the women's prison. During the time she was in the prison Mrs. Molineux cried constantly, and left the place weeping bitterly. Molineux was also visibly affected.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Ward Line steamer Havana from Havana was Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, the medical expert who acted on the staff of advisory experts for the defense throughout the Molineux trial Dr. Hamilton sailed for Cuba a week ago last Saturday, to recover from the effects of a slight attack of the grip contracted while in attendance at the trial. After remaining in Havana four days he sailed on the return voyage last Saturday, and knew nothing of the verdict until the Havana was boarded by the pilot off Sandy Hook.

"I fully expected that Molineux would be acquitted," said Dr. Hamilton yesterday, "and I think the verdict the most remarkable in the history of jurisprudence. I believe that jury was influenced by popular feeling. Sometimes it is possible for a jury to be a little too intelligent, and this I think was a case in point. At least one of the jurymen had a tendency to theorize, and showed it from the beginning. These theories influenced the verdict. Furthermore, the attitude of the Judge was not altogether favorable to the defendant. No doubt the Barnet evidence will be decided by the higher court to be improper, and I feel sure that the case will be retried, and I have no doubt at all that the defendant will be acquitted. Something will yet develop to show that Molineux is the victim of a conspiracy. Molineux is innocent.

"Throughout the entire trial the evidence brought against him was conspicuously weak. There was an entire absence of anything of a convincing nature."

Dr. Hamilton at the close of the interview intimated that in his opinion the witnesses called in the case were hypnotized by the court.

According to Warden Hagan, the prisoner is in excellent health and spirits.

"He appears more like a man who was to be tried and was sure of acquittal than like one who has been convicted of the greatest crime in the calendar and who has only the Court of Appeals between himself and the electric chair," said the Warden.

Molineux took his usual constitutional in the corridor yesterday morning, apparently as unconcerned as ever. Gen. Molineux arrived at the prison shortly after 10 o'clock. It had been the custom before the finding of the jury to only submit the General to a perfunctory search before he was allowed to go to his son's cell. Yesterday and the day before, however, the search was more thorough, and, noticing the reluctance of the officials to make the thorough search, Gen. Molineux said that he wanted no favors granted, that the search should be thorough, and that he hoped he was too good a disciplinarian to object to anything of the kind. He gave up a pocket knife and a pair of keys, and was then conducted to his son's cell, where the affectionate greeting that always follows the meeting of father and son, was repeated.

The father brought two letters to the prisoner, one from his mother and the other from his wife, which he answered. Just as Gen. Molineux was leaving Mr. Battle arrived, and the father waited until the lawyer had had a long conference with the prisoner, when Mr. Battle and he left together.

Mr. Battle said yesterday that he was quite confident of the result of the appeal.

"I do not see how the verdict can stand," he said, "and that is just the impression which the General and Roland have about the matter. Of course he feels keenly the fact that he must go to Sing Sing, but this is outweighed by the conviction that everything will come right in the end."

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier, who will argue the Molineux case on appeal, was early in his office yesterday and began the work of familiarizing himself with the task before him. The stenographers have nearly finished transcribing the testimony, which contains over 2,250,000 words, and is the bulkiest record ever taken in a court in this jurisdiction, if not in the country.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who conducted the prosecution, appeared in the office of the District Attorney yesterday for the first time since the announcement of the verdict on Saturday night. Mr. Osborne said that there was no doubt that a few small errors had crept into the record through the trial, but he had gone over the record very carefully, and was positive that when it was taken to a higher court the slight errors would be passed over and the conviction sustained.

PRINCE HENRY COMES HOME.

The Kaiser Affectionately Greets His Brother and Later Makes a Speech for His Navy Bill.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of Emperor William of Germany, arrived here this morning. He was welcomed at the railroad station by his Majesty and a large suite. Immediately after the train stopped, Prince Henry jumped out and hurried to the Emperor, who met him half way. The two brothers embraced and kissed each other affectionately, the bands played, and the Guard of Honor presented arms. The Ministers, headed by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and many distinguished civil, naval, and military officials, welcomed the Prince back to Berlin.

After an inspection of the Guard of Honor, the Emperor, wearing a naval uniform, and Prince Henry drove in an open carriage to the Schloss. The streets were thronged with people, who enthusiastically welcomed the Prince. In honor of the event all the schools were closed.

At the banquet this evening in honor of the Prince, Emperor William said:

"Your Royal Highness, my dear brother: I heartily welcome you back to the Fatherland and to our capital. Two years ago I sent you out to accomplish your task in the Far East, and could only ask God to give you protection and success in the work. Your joyous and enthusiastic reception at the hands of all classes in my capital is proof of the loving interest with which the whole people have followed your now happily fulfilled task.

"This recognition has, however, a deeper significance. It is an indisputable index-finger, indicating how thoroughly the German people comprehend the necessity of strengthening our sea power. The German people and Princes are at one with their Kaiser in the intention to erect a new landmark of the mighty development of the country in the creation of a fleet adequate to its requirements.

"As the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse gave us a welcome whereby we once again became black, white, and red, so the German people are preparing to forge an arm by which, with God's help, they may remain white, black, and red to all eternity, both at home and abroad.

"Returning home, you find a thriving baby boy in the arms of your wife. May you as sponsor of the new growth of our young fleet see him grow into full strength under God's protection. Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!"

The return of the Prince was a signal for a popular holiday. Many houses were hung with flags, including the American and British Embassies and Consulates, and the usually unresponsive citizens cheered wildly.

The Berliner Tageblatt says this evening: "The affection of the people of Berlin for the Prussian dynasty was proved to-day most convincingly."

Two British Commissioners Murdered.

RANGOON, British Burmah, Feb. 13.—British Commissioners Kiddle and Sutherland, who had been engaged in the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese boundary, have been murdered in the Monghem District. Consul Litton was wounded, but escaped.

MORE RIOTING IN MARTINIQUE.

Mobs Overrun Cities and Burn a House —French Deputy Asks that Governor Be Recalled.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Feb. 13.—The riotous disturbances in this island continue. A house was burned yesterday at Deschamps, and to-day there were risings at several points. A mob of about 1,200 rioters invaded La Mentin and La Soudor, where they obstructed the thoroughfares to such an extent that travelers were only able to circulate when accompanied by gendarmes.

Some 300 rioters occupy Morne Pavillon, and there is an uprising at Riviere Salée, which has no troops to protect it.

At La Soudon, the rioters responded to the gendarmes, on the announcement of the result and termination of the arbitration that the Governor was not a planter, and they then tried to advance. After the usual legal warnings to disperse, the mounted gendarmes charged them with drawn sabres, and the rioters scattered. No one was hurt.

A numerous band of rioters has assembled at the Ladilon iron works, four kilometers from here.

A dispatch from Paris announcing that M. René Viviani, a Socialist member of the Chamber of Deputies, has asked for 50,000f. for the benefit of the strikers has caused a painful impression among the planters.

The Board of Arbitrators has granted an increase of wages of 25 per cent.

The cane crop is abundant, but the recent events render work impossible, and the loss will be considerable.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The troubles in the Island of Martinique were again brought up in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, when M. Duquesnay, Deputy from Martinique, demanded that the Government recall the Governor of the island, who, he said, was deceiving the Government regarding the electoral situation. He also asked for the dismissal of the Public Prosecutor. M. Duquesnay added that he had received a dispatch to-day showing that the riot, or, rather, insurrection, was in full swing, and that the Governor was incapable of suppressing it.

The Minister for the Colonies, M. Decrais, said that when full particulars were received the question of the reorganization of the administration of Martinique would be examined. The official news, he added, was less alarming than that of M. Duquesnay. Orders have been sent to reinforce the garrison by a company of marines, and a cruiser was on her way to Fort de France. That was the only possible reply for the time being.

On M. Duquesnay and others insisting upon a discussion of the rioting, the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, replied that the dismissal of the officials as demanded was a bad method of securing respect for authority. The Government, he continued, was determined to have order and liberty respected in Martinique as elsewhere.

M. Denis Guilbert, the second Deputy from Martinique, retorted that the American dispatches show the situation has grown worse since yesterday. The Americans, he contended, are thus better informed than the Minister for the Colonies. The Governor, he insisted, had not sent the news because he was unable to justify his own conduct. M. Denis Guilbert concluded by moving that the matter be thoroughly discussed. The Chamber, however, rejected the motion.

Fighting in Colombia.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 13.—The British steamer Tagus, which has arrived here from Colon, reports heavy fighting last week around Barranquilla, while the insurgent forces were pressing Carthagena for the purpose of cutting off Bogota from mail communications. Rodriguez, it is further asserted, has escaped from Ploho with 200 fellow-prisoners, and has a quantity of arms.

Oppose Franco-American Reciprocity.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Customs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies has concluded hearing the various delegations of agricultural and industrial bodies who gave their views regarding the Franco-American reciprocity treaty. They were almost unanimous against it, only a few associations interested in French exports to the United States speaking in its favor.

Colonies to Discuss Reciprocity.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 13.—Adopting the cabled advice of the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, the Government has determined to bring forward the reciprocity measure as the first legislative business next week, for Jamaica must ratify it first. Guiana desires to withdraw from the agreement, and Trinidad is urgent for a further modification.

German Refuses to Fight a Duel.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Dr. Hahn sent a challenge to Major Szmula, a Centrist member of the Reichstag, who had publicly called him a liar, but Szmula declined to fight.

Reichstag Considers Samoan Treaty.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—The Reichstag to-day, without debate, passed the third reading of the Samoa, Tonga, and Zanzibar treaties.

TROUBLE OVER A TENOR.

Maurice Grau's Negotiations with Ansaldi Lead to the Discharge of the Singer's Representative.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13.—M. Verande, a member of the New Orleans French Opera Company, was discharged from the troupe yesterday under somewhat sensational circumstances, which involved no less a person that Maurice Grau of the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

It appears that M. Charley, the manager of the company, discovered that there was a plan on foot for M. Ansaldi, a premier tenor of the troupe, to break his contract and join the Grau company in New York, and that M. Verande, whom M. Charley imported to sing in operetta, appeared to be acting as representative of Mr. Grau in the matter. Just before the curtain was rung up for the first act of the matinée, M. Charley saw the two tenors in consultation over a telegram.

It developed that the telegram was from Mr. Grau in regard to the engagement of M. Ansaldi to sing in "Les Huguenots" in New York City on Feb. 19. The tenor said that he would take no part in the affair without the knowledge of M. Charley, and stated the offer made to him. It resulted in the dismissal of M. Verande on the spot. Mr. Grau telegraphed that he did not know that the tenor was a member of this troupe.

It was learned from Maurice Grau last night that about ten days ago a letter was received by him from Ansaldi's personal manager, whose name is Verande, in which application was made for a place for the tenor in Mr. Grau's company.

"M. Ansaldi is a fairly good tenor," said Mr. Grau, yesterday. "I did not answer the letter at the time, but when M. Saléza fell ill, I sent a telegram last Sunday afternoon to M. Verande, asking for M. Ansaldi's terms, and whether he could come on to New York in time to sing in 'The Huguenots' next Monday night. Sunday evening I got a telegram from M. Charley, telling me that he was surprised that I had been in correspondence with M. Verande, trying to get a tenor away from him, Charley.

"Well, yesterday I heard from Verande saying that Ansaldi had obtained permission to come, provided he could be back in New Orleans by the Thursday night following next Monday. I telegraphed M. Ansaldi in reply that I would not care to engage him in that way, but only for the rest of the season, and, that being impossible, the negotiations were at an end. I telegraphed to M. Charley as well, explaining that I had not tried to get his tenor away from him, but that the tenor had applied to me. Charley and I are acquainted, and I have shown him courtesies on a former occasion."

Mr. Grau has engaged Signor Perotti as a permanent addition to his operatic forces. Signor Perotti is a tenor, and has appeared twice with the Grau company, once singing the title rôle in "Tannhäuser" and once appearing as Radames in "Aïda." Dippel, the tenor, will take Saleza's place in "The Huguenots" next Monday night.

New Star for Irving Place Theatre.

On the North German Lloyd liner Saale, which sailed from Bremen yesterday, Carl Wagner, the new leading actor for the Irving Place Theatre, is a passenger. He will make his New York début March 1 as the bellfounder Heinrich, in Hauptmann's "The Sunken Bell," and will be seen with the stock company during the months of March and April, during which time a number of classical and modern plays will be presented.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First Concert of the Bach Singers at Mendelssohn Hall Last Night —Other Musical Events.

The persistent performance of the music of Bach cannot but work for the betterment of the appreciation of the tone art in any community. Of course this statement must be coupled with a proviso that the music is to be performed in a manner as near to the design of the composer as possible and animated by the presence of the vital flame of a true spirit. In London there is a Bach choir, which wades through a certain amount of Bach music every year much as the Kneippists wade in the wet grass in their bare feet, in the hope that it will do them good. Our Musical Art Society does much toward familiarizing us with the music of the older masters, but until now we have been without a society devoted wholly to the public presentation of the works of the immortal cantor of the Thomas School in Leipsic.

Last night the first concert of the Bach Singers, a new organization, was given in Mendelssohn Hall. This body has been organized by Mr. Theodore Bjorksten, who is the conductor and who, naturally, hopes to win for it a unique place in the musical activities of the city. Such a place is ready for its occupancy, if it shall prove to be wisely directed; and that this will be the case is the sincere hope of every lover of the highest forms of music. The treasure house of Bach is, so far as the general public is concerned, unexplored, and the Bach Singers may have the privilege of making us acquainted with many buried gems. That this, at any rate, is the purpose of the conductor was manifested by the programme offered last night.

The first part of the concert was devoted to the performance of some excerpts from one of the New Year's cantatas, that known as "Jesu, nun sei gepreiset," which engaged the services of the chorus, Mme. Gadski, the orchestra, and organ. This was followed by the aria, "Echo," from "The Hercules in Indecision," sung by Mme. Agnes Janson, contralto. The other numbers were an organ sonata in E flat, orchestrated by Herman Hans Wetzler; the opening chorus of the cantata "Abide With Us," a sanctus in D major, a soprano aria from the secular cantata "Von der Vernugsamkeit," and the Queens birthday cantata, or drama per musica, "Tonet ihr Pauken." The chief fault with this programme was its too great generosity. It is a questionable proceeding at any time to make an evening's entertainment of the music of one composer, and in the case of Bach the experiment is doubly hazardous on account of the intense introspectiveness of the music and the constant presence of the unmistakably characteristic style.

But it was well worth while to bring forward such unfamiliar beauties as those of the soprano aria and the choruses of the New Year's cantata. The trumpet figure in this is haunting, and is so essentially characteristic of Bach that it is a revelation in its way. Both it and the choral writing were a delight to hear last night, though neither was ideally presented. The trumpets were out of tune, and this was true of them throughout the evening. Of course, they were not trumpets, but cornets. We have no trumpeters who can play these trumpet parts. The soprano aria, with its lovely accompaniment of oboes and oboe d'amore—the latter represented by an English horn—was heard with pleasure, and was well sung by Mme. Gadski. The second assertion cannot be made as to the alto air from the "Hercules" cantata.

Just why Mr. Wetzler deemed it necessary to orchestrate the E flat organ sonata it is difficult to tell. Perhaps he thought that Bach did not know enough to do so. The sanctus pleased the audience so much that it had to be repeated, a compliment not often paid to music of this character. The repetition proved to be a good thing for the choir, which sang the music much better the second time. It is a very difficult bit, and the chorus got through with it fairly well. Mme. Gadski had a hard time with the second air allotted to her, a very troublesome one, with some almost impracticable passages for such a voice as hers.

Taking it all in all, it was a most interesting concert. Mr. Bjorksten's chorus is a small one, and it is not yet in the best of training, but its work last night was at least earnest in its attempt. The orchestra was not brilliant in respect, but much must not be expected of a scratch orchestra under a man who is not by profession an orchestral conductor. The purpose of the Bach Singers is a good one, and its labors deserve encouragement. There was a large audience at the initial concert, and the applause was genuine and plenteous.

Miss Siemens's Recital.

Miss Frieda Siemens, a pianist who was heard at the concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital earlier in the Winter, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. She was heard by an audience in which one of the largest virtues was patience. Miss Siemens was known here some years ago as a "juvenile prodigy," but she was then called Simonson. She went to Europe to study, and in some mysterious way lost the last syllable of her name and gained an "e" which she did not before possess. None of these events are directly related to her piano playing, but in these days, when the personality of artists is the subject of so much worship, it is not safe to let any item escape. Miss Siemens played yesterday one of those programmes which the experienced look for in the recitals of the mutely conventional. Of course, there was a Beethoven sonata on the programme, and Miss Siemens strung the notes in succession as they were set down for her, and in a manner which showed that her teacher had labored zealously to do honor to the memory of the composer.

She also played with some compositions of Brahms. Others have interpreted these works, but probably Miss Siemens was not present at any of their concerts. This is a pity. The young woman toyed also with Mendelssohn's "Variations Serieuses," and it is safe to say that they were never more serious than they were in her hands. In fact, they were quite solemn. But it is really a waste of time to comment in detail on such piano playing. The young woman plays as one who has been well taught, but she is without individuality, and her performances are without distinction or color. Perhaps they may be interesting to students of piano playing, but that is no reason why the general public should be invited to hear them.

CARVER B. CLINE DEAD.

Was Formerly Well Known as Manager of Koster & Bial's—Escaped from Hospital Three Times.

Carver B. Cline, prominent in theatrical affairs of this city for many years, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital after the amputation of his leg, which weakened his condition to such an extent that after lingering for several weeks he finally died.

In his early career Mr. Cline became a member of Joseph Jefferson's company. He remained with this organization until 1891, when he secured a position as business manager and press representative of Koster & Bial's Music Hall. His short, slim figure, closely cropped Van Dyke beard, and aggressive carriage made him a prominent figure wherever he went. During this period of his career he worked very hard, so much so that he eventually collapsed, just at the time that Koster & Bial's financial troubles came and Oscar Hammerstein decided to sever his relations with the firm.

Mr. Cline fell a victim to locomotor ataxia, and for a year and a half underwent all sorts of treatment in trying to regain his health. This he did to some extent, and when he was able to be about again, a benefit was tendered to him by his theatrical friends.

The funds received from this benefit enabled Mr. Cline to leave New York and secure a position as manager of a music hall in Chicago. During the administration of this house a relapse set in, which compelled him to resign his position and return to this city. He grew worse day by day, and eventually he was told that his only chance for life was to have his leg amputated.

Two months ago Mrs. Cline took her husband to St. Luke's Hospital from their home, at 148 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He managed to evade the nurses, and escaped from the hospital, returning to his home. He remained there for a short time, and, thinking he was well enough to work, secured a position as press representative of the Bon-Ton Music Hall, formerly Koster & Bial's Music Hall, in West Twenty-third Street. This position he could not retain, owing to his lameness. His wife then persuaded him to go to the Flower Hospital for treatment, and the doctors there also informed him that in order to save his life his leg would have to come off. He consented to remain for treatment, but again evaded the doctors and nurses just as the time approached for the operation to take place, and returned home.

Mrs. Cline begged her husband to allow the surgeons to save his life, and he finally consented, returning to the Flower Hospital, apparently reconciled to the idea of the operation, but in spite of this he went back to his home again, having escaped through a small lavatory window. Mrs. Cline then determined to have a policeman take him back to the hospital, but he suspected her purpose and disappeared. He was missing for nearly a week, when suddenly he hobbled into the Flower Hospital on the verge of collapse. Subsequently he was taken to Bellevue, where he died.

Mr. Cline was forty-one years old. His body was taken to the home of his father, J. Wesley Cline, who resides at Victor, N. Y., last night.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was a busy day in the social world. The heavy rainstorm of the morning kept people housed, but with its cessation at 1 o'clock the avenue and up-town fashionable streets were crowded with carriages conveying guests to this or that luncheon, the Langtry Thé Concert at Sherry's, and many other minor events of the afternoon. The evening brought a unique entertainment in the bal de tête given by the Misses Holt at their father's residence, the large dinner, with music and vaudeville accompaniments, given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; Mrs. Trenor L. Park's dinner at the Metropolitan Club annex, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable's dinner for the younger married set, another in the series of the informal "Tuesday evenings" with music at Miss De Forest and Miss Callender's, and a meeting of Mrs. Coe's dancing class at Delmonico's, which took the form of a St. Valentine's dance.

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To-day (St. Valentine's Day) will bring the wedding of Mr. Richard Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph at the residence of Mr. Edmund Randolph, the bride's father, at Mount St. Vincent; the last of the Wednesday, or Southern, Cotillions at Delmonico's; the wedding of Mr. James A. G. Beales, a grandson of the late Eugene Kelly, and Miss Marjorie A. Towle, daughter of Mr. Stevenson Towle, at the latter's residence, 314 West Seventy-eighth Street; a St. Valentine's dance to be given at the residence of Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street; a dinner to be given by Mrs. Ogden Mills at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, and another by Miss Della Gurnee. There will also be a number of "at homes," including those of Mrs. Gustav Edward Kissell, 15 West Sixteenth Street; Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue, and of Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Jones, 116 West Seventy-second Street.

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Among those booked to sail to-day on the New York for Southampton are the Rev. Waldo Burnett, George Burnham, Jr., E. Lewis Burnham, C. Berkeley Powell, William B. Sylvester, and Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Vandervoort. There is no White Star steamer sailing to-day, and the New York is the only fast liner that will depart.

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The wedding of Mr. Trimble and Miss Cora Randolph will be a small and quiet home affair, and the guests from this city will go in a special car attached to the 2:15 P. M. train from the Grand Central Station, and will walk from the station at Mount St. Vincent to the Randolph house, which is situated just across the tracks from the railway station. The attendants at the wedding of Mr. Beales and Miss Towle to-day, which will be celebrated at 314 West Seventy-eighth Street, the residence of the bride's father, will be Miss Louise Beales, maid of honor; Miss Alice Towle and Miss Marjorie Stout, flower girls; Mr. Eugene G. Beales, best man, and Messrs. J. Rich Steers, Arthur Murphy, and Henry Murphy, ushers.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave last evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-first Street, a large dinner of some forty covers. The dinner was prepared by Mrs. Gerry's chef and served by her own waiters, with some outside assistance. The guests were drawn from the younger married and unmarried set. After dinner Mr. Maurice Farkoa gave several songs and a monologue. Mr. Farkoa, who had appeared in the afternoon at the Langtry concert at Sherry's and at three other places, including Mrs. Haggin's last reception, showed signs of fatigue. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, and Messrs. Livingston, Van Courtlandt, and Winthrop.

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Mrs. Trenor L. Park gave last evening at the Metropolitan Club annex a dinner of thirty covers. The decorations, which were from Mrs. Park's own conservatories, at her country place, at White Plains, were of Spring flowers, and gave a pretty touch to the room in which dinner was served. The guests, for the most part, were the young married and unmarried people who are neighbors in Westchester County of Mr. and Mrs. Park.

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The event of yesterday which excited the greatest interest and curiosity was the "Thé Concert" at Sherry's, organized by Mrs. de Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) for the benefit of the Maine hospital ship fund, and which, it was estimated last evening, realized between $8,000 and $10,000 for the charity. There was a large crowd present, made up of many and diverse elements. There were mor fashionables present than had been anticipated, and the afternoon, while devoid of any particularly sensational features, was most interesting and enjoyable to both the professional and fashionable sets present and who studied each other's personalities and gowns at close range. A full story of the affair will be found in another column.

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Miss Callender and Miss de Forest gave last evening in their apartment, in the Tiffany Building, Seventy-second Street and Madison Avenue, another in their series of Tuesday evenings with music. There were about 100 guests present, and the following programme arranged by Mr. Victor Harris was rendered:

Quartet, in canon form.....Costa
Mrs. W. H. Hascall, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mackenzie Gordon, Ericsson Bushnell.

Songs—
"Du bist wie eine Blume".....Liszt
"Bedouin Love Song".....Schnecker
Ericsson Bushnell.

'Cello Solos—
Adagio.....Bargiel
Elfentanz.....Popper
Leo Schulz.

Songs—
"Chant d'une jeune Fille".....Goring-Thomas
"Consolation".....Fontenailles
"Chanson Tendre".....Bemberg
Miss Marguerite Hall.

Duet, "Night Hymn at Sea".....Goring-Thomas
Miss Hall and Mr. Bushnell.

'Cello Solos—
Melody.....Rubinstein
"At the Spring".....Davidoff
Leo Schulz.

Quartets—
A cycle of gypsy songs, Op. 103.....Brahms

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The dinner dance to be given at Sherry's to-night by Mrs. J. Hood Wright will be a handsome affair. The table will be decorated with different colored flowers, one in pink, another in yellow, others in violet, green and white, and red. This is Mrs. Wright's first large entertainment since her period of mourning, and it is given in honor of Miss Harjes of Paris, who will receive with Mrs. Wright. The dinner is to be one of sixty covers, and several Philadelphians, notably Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, are coming over to attend it.

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The "Bal de tête," given last evening by Mr. Henry Holt at his residence, 711 Madison Avenue, for his daughters, Misses Edith and Winifred Holt, was an amusing and enjoyable affair. There were about sixty couples who danced. Dancing was preceded by a dinner of twenty covers, the guests for the dinner remaining for the dance, and additional guests coming in later. The house decorations, while simple, were effective, and consisted of palms and ferns in the hallways and cut flowers in the rooms. The dancing, which was informal, was enjoyed in the large salon or drawing room in the centre of the house on the second floor, and the handsome smaller rooms in the front and rear of this, with their conservatory windows filled with flowers, made a charming picture, as seen from the room where the dancing went on. No disguises or masks were allowed, and fancy or comic headdressing alone was requested, although a number went in full fancy costume. Powdered hair was universally worn, and numerous were the French Marquises and Marie Antoinettes, even the young men essaying to represent, from their neck up, the martyred Queen. Four prizes were offered, two for the most beautiful and artistic headdressings, and two for the most comical. The two prizes for the girls were handsome silver articles, hand mirrors, while those for the men—for the most comical make up—were amusing, and produced much laughter when presented to their winners. Some of the young men wore large ruffs, and sported artificial Van Dyke beards, making up after Rembrandt's and Franz Hal's pictures of the old Dutchmen. The study of these make-ups was interesting from a historical and ethnological standpoint, as all races and nearly every period of history were represented. Several of the guests had ransacked old volumes in the Astor and Lenox Libraries in order that their coiffures and neck arrangements might be historically correct. The historical make-ups were taken mostly from old plates of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. The Elizabethan period was well represented, and there were several Queen Elizabeths and Sir Walter Raleighs. The entire affair was unique, original, amusing, and instructive. Among the guests were the Misses Benedict, Miss Alice V. D. Ripley, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Edwards, Miss Susie Butler, Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Emily Sloane, Miss Angelica Schuyler Church, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, Miss Delafield, Mrs. Meredith, Mrs. Van Winkle, and the Messrs. Robert Gillespie, Goelet Schroeder, Vail Stebbins, Thomas Bayard, Sidney de Kay, Howes, Robinson, Fairfax, Williamson, Gardiner, and Rutherford. The guests were all the more intimate friends and associates of the Misses Holt, for the most part members of the Fortnightly and Mrs. Church's dancing classes, and no married or engaged people were invited.

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Mr. Louis Stern of this city, who was nominated by the President as one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, and whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Monday, was heartily congratulated by many friends yesterday. He has arranged to sail with his family for the scene of his duties on March 28.

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The first of the Tuesday Evening Riding Class meets took place at Durland's last evening, and proved an enjoyable affair. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Sackett Barclay, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Frederic Pierson, and Mrs. Louis Henop.

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A pretty dinner was given on Monday evening at the Langham by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Romayn Benjamin. Mrs. Frederic de Peyster has cards out for a dinner on Feb. 20. Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley has issued cards for a reception on Feb. 20.

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The Baron and Baroness von Hengelmüller are at the Cambridge for a short stay, and have been much entertained while in town. There is a rumor of their going to Vienna very shortly. Count Tarnowsky, the Secretary of the legation, is at the Waldorf.

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The last mail from Europe brought very little news of special interest from the Tyrol. The famous Astor Cup was to have been competed for on Friday, weather permitting, and Col. Astor and Mrs. Astor were to take part in the bob sleigh race for it, which they won last year. Col. Astor has made the cup a fixture at St. Moritz, with a set of conditions which require that it shall be called the Astor Challenge Cup, and shall be competed for by any bob sleigh in Switzerland, but the race must always take place at St. Moritz. The steersman of the winning bob shall have possession of the cup until the following Winter, providing he agrees in writing to return the cup to the club at his own expense. Col. Astor won several games at Bandy, and is on the champion team for the contest between the guests at St. Moritz and the guests at Davos Platz. Mrs. Astor again was second in the "bob" race steered by ladies down the Cresta Road the last week of January. Mrs. Astor's sled is called the "Wideawake." Mr. and Mrs. Henning Jennings are among the new arrivals at St. Moritz. Mr. Jennings is a well-known South African engineer and a cousin of Mr. Wave Morris, who married Miss Shepard. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings were at Bar Harbor last Summer. Capt. Whitehouse has returned from London to St. Moritz. He went to England for the wedding of his niece, Miss Lily Whitehouse, to Capt. Coventry. Besides skating, hockey, bob sleighing, and coasting, the amusements at St. Moritz are tableaux and fancy dances at various hotels and charitable "Absent Minded Beggar" interludes.

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There is not very much that is new on the Riviera. At Nice there have been no new conspicuous arrivals of Americans. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother are to leave this week for Rome. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., still occupy their apartment at Nice. Mr. Claus Spreckels and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt were registered at Monte Carlo. The Valiant is in the harbor at Nice. At Cannes among the arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer of New York, the Prince Henri d'Orléans, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Mr. R. S. Lee, Count Alexander Mercati, Miss Murphy of San Francisco, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Southwick. The Baron Louis von Hoffmann is at his villa, and he has as guests the Marquise de Mores and her family. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Huger Pratt have taken the villa Henri IV., on the Boulevard de la Croizette, and it will be there that the wedding reception will be given after the marriage of Mrs. Pratt's daughter, Miss Wright, to Count Mercati in Easter week. Mrs. John W. Mackay was in Cannes for a few days, but has gone to Rome.

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At Hyères are registered Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Douglas of New York. At Mentone Mr. Whelen of Philadelphia, and the Misses Rawson; at Boedighera the Misses Ismay, and at Ajaccio Mr. and Mrs. Higginson of Boston.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Alston Cabell of Richmond, Va., are in New York this week, the guests of Mr. Cabell's mother, Mrs. James Scott of 590 Fifth Avenue, and dinners have been given for them by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. J. Fred Tams. Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bates are at their country seat, at Islip, L. I., where they will remain until after an expected domestic event.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained at dinner this evening. Their guests were the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith, the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, the Japanese Minister, Justice and Mrs. White, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs. Wallach, Miss Josephine Batten, Miss Tuckerman, Sir Charles Eliot, Lieut. Commander von Reber of the German Embassy, Mr. Rogestvensky of the Russian Embassy, Señor Pastor of Spain, and Mr. Becker.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Root entertained this evening, having as guests the German Ambassador, the Chinese Minister and Mme. Wu, the Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Beveridge, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Henderson, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones of New York, Mrs. Postlethwaite, and Miss Root.

Senator Kean of New Jersey entertained at dinner this evening at his home, on Sixteenth Street. His guests were the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, Justice Brewer, Senator Sewell, Senator Aldrich, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, Col. and Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Audenried, Miss Hitchcock, Miss McKeever, Miss Boardman and the Misses Kean.

MME. SEMBRICH UNABLE TO SING.

"Carmen" to be Substituted for "La Traviata" in Consequence.

Sickness continues to invade the ranks of Maurice Grau's singers. In consequence of a slight attack of influenza, which has incapacitated Mme. Sembrich, the management has announced that she will be unable to sing to-night the rôle of Violetta Valery in "La Traviata."

Instead of the latter therefore Bizet's opera, "Carmen," will be substituted, with Mlle. Zelie de Lussan in the title rôle, assisted by Mlle. Bauermister, Mlle. Van Cauteren, Mme. Clementine de Vere, MM. Saligna, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. The same rule that has applied to other postponed operas will be observed in this case, and persons having purchased seats for "La Traviata" can have them changed or their money refunded.

Koster & Bial's New Production.

For the new production which will be given at Koster & Bial's Music Hall in a fortnight Manager Nelson Roberts has engaged for the leading parts Alexander Clark, Eddie Girard, Signor Perugini, Henry Leoni, Amelia Summerville, Attalie Claire, the Angeles Sisters and Amy Ashmore. The book of this new play will be by Charles Bradley and Clay M. Greene, the lyrics by J. Cheever Goodwin, and the music by James Henry McLellan. The ballet entitled "Progress" will be introduced.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Henry H. Wells.

Brig. Gen. Henry Horatio Wells, Military Governor of Virginia after the close of the civil war, died Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Walker, in Palmyra, N. Y., after a long illness. Gen. Wells was born in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1823, and was educated at Romeo Academy in Michigan. He studied law in Detroit with Theodore Romeyn, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. From 1854 to 1856 he was a member of the Michigan Legislature. Entering the army in September, 1862, as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Michigan Infantry, he served until 1866. In February, 1863, he was made Provost Marshal General of the defenses south of the Potomac River, which office he held until the close of the war. In May, 1865, he received the brevet rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and 1868 and 1869 he was Military Governor of Virginia. In 1869 he was the unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor, being defeated by Gilbert C. Walker. After the assassination of President Lincoln, Gen. Wells took part in the investigation in Washington that preceded the capture of the conspirators, and he was later associate counsel in the criminal proceedings against Jefferson Davis for treason. In 1870 Gen. Wells was counsel with Henry A. Wise in the Chahoon and Ellyson Mayoralty case. During that trial he was almost fatally injured by the falling in of the crowded Court of Appeals room in the Capitol at Richmond. In 1871 and 1872 he

THE MILLER SYNDICATE

Leslie's Confession Not Deemed Important.

REPEATS SIMPLY KNOWN FACTS

R. A. Ammon, Miller's Lawyer, Gives Another Non-Committal Talk—Mr. Clarke's Statement.

The officials of the District Attorney's office, Brooklyn, seem to attach little if any importance to the alleged exposé of the Franklin Syndicate made yesterday afternoon by Cecil Leslie, who was press agent for William F. Miller and his confederates in the so-called syndicate. Several officials were asked their opinion of Leslie's statement, and all who had read it said that they failed to see wherein it revealed anything of importance.

The names of Edward Schlesinger, T. Sullivan, and G. Powers had before been published as being partners of Miller. It has been a well-known fact all the way through that R. A. Ammon was the legal adviser of Miller and that G. Gunther was the advertising agent of those composing the Franklin Syndicate. Leslie says that it was a gigantic "bunco game." There has never been the slightest doubt as to this fact, and there are thousands of dupes now bewailing money lost who are anxious to testify to this fact.

Leslie further states that parties heavily interested in the Franklin Syndicate were likewise the moving spirits in the E. S. Dean Company. He specifies no one, however, and so merely repeats a statement that has been made many times before. He intimates that R. A. Ammon's interest in the Franklin Syndicate was greater than that merely existing between lawyer and client, but he gives no positive proof of the statement, and this intimation has been made many times before. He says that policemen and firemen were among Miller's investors and agents. That they were investors and that many received substantial profits was known before the syndicate was broken up. In short, after sifting Leslie's story to the bottom there is nothing new in it save the account of his own escape after indictment, and developments have shown that he was not of enough importance in the affairs of the syndicate to make that a matter of especial moment.

District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn was asked late yesterday afternoon if he had seen Leslie's so-called confession. Mr. Clarke said that he had glanced through it, but had not read it carefully.

"What bearing will this have on your negotiations with Leslie to surrender and turn State's evidence?" he was asked.

"None whatsoever," he replied. "If Leslie turns State's evidence, as arranged, the evidence he gives will have to be sworn to and will not be affected by this statement one way or the other."

"Has Leslie made any confession to you?"

"He has not. I have neither seen him nor heard from him directly, all my communication having been with his wife."

"Will you state where Leslie is at the present time?"

"No, I cannot. I do not care to say that I know where he is, but I do not think he is in this State."

"Do you think that there is anything of importance that could be called new in Leslie's statement?"

"I have not read the statement carefully as yet," said Mr. Clarke, "but from glancing through it hurriedly I did not gather that any revelations were made. I have known for some time of the connection of Schlesinger with the Franklin Syndicate. I have not depended upon him turning State's evidence to any great extent, and think I am pretty familiar with the affairs of the Franklin Syndicate from information I have gathered from other sources."

"How about Leslie's intimation that Ammon was vitally interested in the Franklin Syndicate?"

"Well, I know that it has been said that Ammon was interested in the Franklin Syndicate, but it has never been proved as yet that he was anything more than Miller's lawyer."

"When will Leslie give himself up?"

"That I cannot answer."

R. A. Ammon said in regard to Leslie's statement:

"My entire connection with this whole matter was simply as attorney. I knew nothing about the business, and never had anything to do with it except to incorporate the business."

"How about these men that Leslie mentions in his confession? Do you know any of them?" he was asked.

"The name of Powers is familiar. I think, but am not sure, that he was the manager of the Boston branch. It seems to me that he must be the man, although I am not sure, of course. You understand that."

"The man T. Sullivan I never heard of in my life. The name of Edward Schlesinger is familiar. I have met him twice. I know absolutely nothing about the man. G. Gunther is an old newspaper and advertising man, and I have known him for years—long before there was even a thought of Miller or Franklin Syndicates or anything else of that sort."

"How about the men being connected with the E. S. Dean Company and the Lyons Company?"

"They certainly weren't in the Dean concern, because I was counsel for one of that firm, and know every man who was indicted."

He then rattled off a long string of names of the defunct firm. "As to the other firm," he continued, "I never heard of it until this minute, and consequently cannot say anything about it."

Chief Devery said that he had nothing to say in regard to the statement of Leslie or anything else connected with the Franklin Syndicate. Miller was shown Leslie's statement in his cell in the Raymond Street Jail, but would not reply to it.

A few minutes after the Leslie statement was shown to Miller his father called to see him, and remained in earnest conversation with him for nearly an hour. A short time after his father left Miller received a call from Lawyer Ammon, and they were in consultation for some time.

WATER CONTRACT APPROVED.

Jersey City Authorizes the Purchase of the Flynn Plant—Few Votes Cast.

The special election in Jersey City yesterday excited little interest and attracted few voters to the polls, only 14 per cent. of the registered vote being cast. There were 4,552 ballots, of which 12 were rejected, 3,965 were cast for the purchase of the water plant which is now being built by Patrick H. Flynn under a contract with the city, and 575 votes were cast against the purchase.

The contract calls for a plant capable of furnishing a supply of 50,000,000 gallons daily. The city may purchase the plant immediately on completion, or it may take five, ten, or fifteen year options. If the city buys the plant the price is to be $7,595,000. If it does not, but elects to purchase water by the million gallons the price is to be $36 a million gallons for 25,000,000 gallons daily. For each additional 5,000,000 gallons the price is to be reduced $2 a million up to the maximum supply.

Although yesterday's election resulted in the acceptance of the proposition to purchase the plant, it is not mandatory. It merely authorizes the authorities to purchase the plant if in their judgment the purchase is for the best interests of the city.

EXCESSIVE RAINFALL.

One of the Heaviest Storms of the Season—Many Cellars Flooded.

One of the heaviest and longest-continued rainstorms of the season ended yesterday afternoon. The rain began falling at 5:14 on Monday afternoon and continued practically without intermission until late yesterday afternoon. For the twenty-four hours up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the rainfall was 1.47 inches, which is considered excessive. The heaviest downpour occurred yesterday morning, when the rain fell in blinding sheets, swept along by a south wind, which blew at the rate of forty-eight miles an hour. Many cellars were flooded and considerable damage was done by the blowing down of signs, &c.

The rain was followed last night by a rapid lowering of the temperature, which continued until midnight.

The storm caused considerable damage to property in Brooklyn. Many cellars in the low-lying parts of the borough were flooded, and storekeepers suffered much loss by the damage done to their stock by water. The chief sufferers were shopkeepers in the neighborhood of Middleton and Gerry Streets and Lee and Harrison Avenues.

At Coney Island Surf Avenue and other streets were flooded so that traffic had to be suspended. The meadows back of the island were flooded to a depth of several feet, and the people occupying a group of shanties near the Nassau trestle were completely cut off by the flood for a short time.

POLITICAL STUDY SOCIETY.

It Scores Mrs. Langtry's "Barmaid" Tea in Strong Words.

The Society for Political Study had its hands full yesterday. It was up to its ears in missionary work, and when that consists in straightening out the tangled affairs of one's fellowman it means business.

"Current Events" was the topic of the day, and it sounds innocuous, but when it includes all the wrong things that have happened, including a tea with so-called barmaids, a wicked Prince, a few "unholy wars," and the criticisms of an irate Cardinal upon the women of the day, it was a good deal for one society to handle.

"I wish some one would take up the matter of this tea," said a Political Study who had been quiet during the early part of the meeting, referring to the Langtry tea, and breaking out so suddenly that she stopped short an able dissertation by a clever member upon whether or not it was the French Government or private enterprise which aided the United States at the time of the Revolution.

"I want to know," she went on, "if it is being conducted by representative American women," whereat the society dropped the subject of wars immediately.

"If you mean Mrs. Langtry," said Mrs. Gaffney, "she certainly is not a representative American woman. She's an English woman."

"But I mean," began the first little woman, "the American women who have—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted another woman; "you mean the women belonging to the Four Hundred who are taking part in this tea, but they are no more representative American women than the submerged tenth."

"Oh, yes, you can call them representative," said another political study woman, "because they represent money and society, but not the brains. We clubwomen represent the brains."

"But, just to think," said another member, "when the W. C. T. U. women complained to Chief Devery that women were to act as barmaids they simply evaded it by having men sell the liquors."

"It is so unfortunate to get nice girls to offer liquor to men, and that they should resort to such things to raise money for such a purpose!" said Mrs. Newton. "But Sherry protects them, for he says they sell liquor under his license."

"I rise for information," said Mrs. E. J. Rotter, with a sarcastic note in her voice. "But are these women to be barmaids in the employment of Sherry?"

"It is just this way," said Mrs. Gaffney; "we are now giving countenance to an innovation of English fast life that has never found its way here before. However estimable the Prince of Wales may be in other ways, he has a fondness for the society of fast, smart women and will have no others. I understand from international sources that Mrs. Langtry had some difficulty in arranging with the New York women to assist her, but it was understood that it would please the Prince and they would enjoy a better prestige on the other side. I think this society and every other should discourage things of this kind. So far, our Four Hundred has been kept from being 'smart,' and I pray God to keep them from it."

"Yes, indeed, we ought to take every precaution against them, for we are a freer country in many ways than England, and when we take up their customs we make them worse."

"There's another thing, too, that we ought to guard against," said Mrs. Reifert, "and that is the English actresses with their filthy plays. We ought not to patronize English actresses."

"I hope we are not going to indorse this matter of the Prince of Wales," said Mrs. Ravenhill. "He's no fool, and I don't believe he ever sent a message to the women of New York. He denies it, and so does Mrs. Langtry."

"My tongue must have slipped if I said he sent a message," said Mrs. Gaffney, sharply. "He didn't. It was by an interchange of ideas. And if Mrs. Langtry denies it, what more can you ask? That settles it."

That did settle the matter of the Prince, but Cardinal Gibbons was also annihilated.

"The hysterical utterances of Cardinal Gibbons regarding club and society women would be amusing if they were not pitiful," said Mrs. Rotter, making the Cardinal's remarks the chief subject in her paper for the day upon "Current Topics."

"She never feels at home unless she is abroad," says the Cardinal. This is not logical. Women are not all alike. There are some who are totally unfit to be mothers, and it is a mercy to posterity that they are not. If a woman has a taste for art, why should she make pies and indigestible gingerbread when some picture of hers might soothe a saddened soul? If she is poetical, shall she always keep time to the rhythm of the washboard?

"In attempting to dictate to American women, the Cardinal has undertaken a task at which the stoutest heart might quail.

"If the Cardinal would denounce certain indecent plays now being played to crowded audiences he would do more in the interests of humanity than in attempting to place the burden of divorces on women and entirely forgetting the double lives led by so many men who have true wives."

JOSHUA GREGG IN THE CITY.

Located by His Brother Last Evening —Prostrated Through Worry Over Business Troubles.

Joshua Gregg, the Sixth Avenue furniture dealer, who made an unexpected assignment last Saturday and then disappeared, is still in the city. He is ill and is staying with friends who are looking after his interests.

Mr. Gregg's actions since Saturday have been so mysterious as to puzzle many who knew him in business. His seeking refuge in an obscure hotel from Saturday night until Monday morning was a surprise to his friends.

The hotel, the Adams House, is on lower Tenth Avenue, near the Gansevoort Market. When he left this place it was thought that he had gone out of the city. Developments last evening, however, revealed the fact that he did not go away.

Robert Gregg of 2,015 Fifth Avenue is a brother of Joshua Gregg, and, as the founder of the furniture house, which he later sold to his brother, is interested in the outcome of the present financial difficulties. He spent the day yesterday in trying to locate his brother, and it was not until last evening that he discovered the latter's whereabouts. He said last night:

"I did not know where my brother was until a few minutes ago. I had worked the whole day looking for him and had friends aiding me. About 8 o'clock this evening I received a message to the effect that he was at the home of a friend, and that he was seriously, if not dangerously, ill. I was told that a physician was in almost constant attendance on him.

"I do not care to make public where he is, but I believe that he is in good hands. He went to the house where he is now staying almost as soon as he left the hotel on Monday. I understand that his wife was sent for later and went to the house to stay with him. He is in a very nervous state and is worrying intensely over the fact that he has consumption. I knew that for months he had been consulting specialists on lung diseases, and I believe that his fear of the outcome of his present illness has much to do with his strange actions. He believes that his best friends are his worst enemies, and it would not be advisable for me to see him. I will go to the house where he is staying sometime to-morrow and see if I can do anything for him."

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Gregg's friends had employed detectives to find him.

Franklin Bien, the attorney who prepared the assignment papers and with whom Assignee McKibben resides, made no statement yesterday regarding the assignment, although it was announced that such a statement would be made. Mr. McKibben, the assignee, also refused to say anything yesterday about the condition of the business.

EX-SENATOR HILL IN THE CITY.

Confers with Elliot Danforth as to Democratic State Convention.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill was in the city yesterday. During the day he had a conference with Elliot Danforth, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee, in reference to the date and place of holding the State Convention. It was decided not to issue the call until after the Democratic National Committee, which meets in Washington on Feb. 22, arranges for the National Convention.

Syracuse, Buffalo, Rochester, and Albany have been mentioned as places for holding the State Convention, while a certain amount of consideration is being given to this city.

YALE'S SENIORS PROTEST

Petition the Faculty to Abolish the Sophomore Societies.

EVIL IS OF LONG STANDING

Students Declare that the Best Interests of the College Demand Abolition of the Societies.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—The spirit of discontent which has long been manifest at Yale because of sophomore societies came to a head to-day. Yesterday at 4 o'clock a petition was circulated throughout the senior class asking the Faculty to abolish sophomore societies. The petition was headed by twenty of the most conservative and thoughtful non-sophomore society men of the senior class. By 8 o'clock, four hours later, 200 names had been secured, and by 5 o'clock to-day, when the petition was closed, 250 men of the 260 non-sophomore society men had subscribed to it.

The movement came as a great surprise, although for the past two or three years it has become evident that some remedy should be applied.

The three sophomore societies, He Boule, Eta Phi, and Kappa Psi, elect seventeen men each during the latter part of freshman year. The chief objection to this has been that men were chosen on account of preparatory school pull, and not necessarily on account of any ability of their own. This gave them positions of prestige and shut out men of much greater ability.

These societies are admittedly the most powerful political organizations in Yale today, and up to the advent of the present senior class they controlled every university office of any value in the athletic or other departments. They often put inefficient men in places of trust to give them prestige and strengthen their chances for a senior society. This had gone so far as to endanger the senior societies, which have always been the most sought after of any honors by undergraduates, and justly so.

When the class of 1900 took hold of college affairs, they showed their position on this question very strongly. They maintained that the best interests of Yale were at stake, and the petition of to-day is the logical outcome of this feeling. Should the desired abolition be accomplished it is desired by the undergraduates that a committee of representative Faculty members, graduates and undergraduates be appointed to devise some system to take the place of the present one which is so widely complained of. The petition as sent in to the Faculty to-night is as follows:

"Whereas, it has long been a recognized fact that the existence of the sophomore societies is both unjust and harmful, because they are the destructive factor of that democratic feeling and spirit of unity which has distinguished Yale life; and

"Whereas, We realize that friendly cooperation with the Faculty is necessary to bring about a wise and adequate readjustment of this system; and

"Whereas, We believe that a remedy lies in extending the junior fraternities over sophomore and junior years, and that such an extension should be determined upon by a committee of representative graduates and undergraduates; and

"Whereas, After nearly four years of contact and experience with the present system, we feel that the need of change is becoming more and more urgent, and because we are unwilling to leave college without an effort to make beneficial change, as members of the senior class, we feel ourselves forced, as an expression of our loyalty to the best interests of Yale, to go on record as thoroughly opposed to their existence.

"We therefore respectfully petition the Faculty to co-operate with graduates and undergraduates in putting a stop to the evil by abolishing the sophomore societies."

The plan of the protestants, if the Faculty takes the abolishing action requested, is to invite representative graduates of Yale to come to New Haven and meet a committee of undergraduates representing both sides of the problem for the purpose of devising a new social system to go into effect during the sophomore and the junior years that shall be fairer to the student body and be more conservative of the Yale democracy that is the boast of the university.

It is said that overtures have been made by the sophomore society men looking to a compromise. The protestants, however, insist on an abolition of the societies of grade below the junior fraternities entirely.

What action the Faculty will take on the petition is problematical.

Yale Buys Ground for Quadrangle.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13.—George R. Cooley and Flora N. Cooley, his wife, have sold to Yale University property in the block which is to form the new quadrangle, the proposed site for the new Administration Buildings, for $25,000. This property adjoins the last purchase, which was made from Daniel B. Bradley.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—Summaries at Tanforan:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Melkarth, 107 pounds, (Ranch,) 7 to 2, won; Senora Caesar, 102, (Tuellett,) 2 to 1, second; Miss Rose, 105, (Bergen,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Lona Marie, Jasabel, Lomo, Col. Root, and Hanna Reid also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse for maiden two-year-olds. Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Moon Bright, 115 pounds, (Jones,) 9 to 5, won; On Time, 115, (Ames,) 60 to 1, second; Intrepido, 115, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:43¼. Florantine, Carolina, Raveling, Marion Bristol, Lilly Simpson, Trixie R., and Follow Me also ran. Forbes was left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and an eighth. Sardonic, 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Silvertone, 108, (Buhlman,) 7 to 10, second; Perseus, 106, (Jenkins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:54¾. Charles Lebel, Coda, and Lena also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Catastrophe, 105 pounds, (Henry,) 9 to 1, won; Daisy F., 109, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, second; Morinel, 105, (Walsh,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Bishop Reed, Tappan, and Lavator also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Frank Bell 119 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 5, won; Mortgage, 102, (Tuellett,) 3½ to 1, second; Hard Knot, 119, (Hennessy,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Formatus, William F., Gold Big, Loch Katrine, and Alec also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Esponda, 94 pounds, (Walsh,) 6 to 5, won; Alleviate, 104, (Vittatoe,) 6 to 5, second; Einstein, 99, (J. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48. Lucid, Manzanillo, Milt Young, and Rapido also ran.

Donnelly Held on Referee's Charge.

In Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon Daniel J. Donnelly, one of "Spike" Sullivan's seconds in his fight with Gans at the Broadway Athletic Club last Friday evening, was held in $500 bail on the charge of assaulting Charles White, the referee of the fight, after the decision had been announced awarding the fight to Gans. White, whose cheek and eye are still swollen and discolored, testified that he was outside of the ropes talking with some one when Donnelly ran up to him and struck him a swinging blow on the eye. Three or four other witnesses testified that Donnelly had struck White while his back was turned. It was not proved that Donnelly had a heavy metal ring on his finger, and Magistrate Olmsted changed the charge of assault from the second degree to the third degree. Donnelly furnished bail and was released.

Golf Match at St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13.—A heavy shower this morning made the links too wet for the match between Willie Smith and Bernard Nicholls, so it was postponed, and will be played to-morrow if the weather is favorable. George Low, Willie Hoare, and Bernard Nicholls played an eight-hole, three-ball match in the afternoon. Low went around in 36 and 38, total 74; Nicholls, 39 and 39, total 78; Hoare, 39 and 41, total 80.

Big Judgment Against the City.

James D. Leary obtained a judgment in the Supreme Court yesterday against the city for $51,986.18, with the consent of Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Leary had a contract in the building of the Speedway. He alleged that from July to October, 1896, he was delayed in his work in the section between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and High Bridge, owing to the fact that the authorities did not give him the proper grades and directions, although he made repeated demands for the same. His original claim was for $138,485.73, but he agreed to accept the amount for which judgment was entered.

POLITICS IN PUERTO RICO.

Federalists Play a Trick on Republicans in the Recent Election at San Juan.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Feb. 7.—Somebody has said "The people of Puerto Rico do not know enough to vote." He might better have remarked "They know too much to vote." From the following instance it can be seen that even leading New York politicians might learn a thing or two in Puerto Rico about politics. The American politicians may discover that a few hundred years of experience has taught even the people of Puerto Rico something.

Elections were held in San Juan last week. For a long time the Federals had conceded that they were hopelessly in the minority. The day before election they acknowledged that they had no intention or idea of winning.

The election was for Mayor, School Trustees, and Councilmen. The Republicans cast 1,460 votes, the Federals 377. Before a vote was cast these figures were known to all interested, so exactingly had the result been figured beforehand. The Federals knew they had no hope of putting their man in the Mayor's office, but they had a scheme by which they hoped to control the City Council. There were 15 Federals and 15 Republicans on the ticket for the Council, to consist of 15 members. According to the provisions of General Orders 160, Series of 1899, governing the elections, the minority party (the Federals) were, no matter how the elections resulted, entitled to have five men installed in the Council.

When election day came around the Federal voters had their instructions from Munoz Rivera, their "boss." When they went into the booths to prepare their ballots they voted for the five best men among their nominees for the Council. They were entitled to ten other votes for ten other Councilmen. So they voted on the Republican side of the ticket, selecting those men whom they judged to be the lightweights and with the least experience.

It was a deep-laid scheme shrewdly played, and by working it successfully the Federals succeeded in keeping out of the Council the five men whom the Republicans were most desirous of electing—the five men whom the Republicans had counted upon to lead the Council in the best interests of the party were frozen out. The Federals got their five best men in the Council and kept out the five best Republicans. While the Council stands now ten Republicans to five Federals, the latter believe they control the Council because of their greater experience. They believe that they can lead the lightweight Republicans elected by them.

Those Republicans elected to the Council are elected by a majority of about 300 over those who were left out. This majority was given them by the votes of the Federals.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

It Is Said that House Members and the President Still Favor Free Trade.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—There is a growing rumor at the Capitol that the Puerto Rican tariff bill is not so certain of passage as it was believed to be by the Republicans when it was reported. Since that report was made Senator Aldrich has said that if the Puerto Rico tariff had been settled in the Finance Committee it would have been with a declaration for free trade between that island and the United States. Members of the House, regarding more and more carefully the advice of the Secretary of War and the President, and believing that it ought to have been adhered to by the Ways and Means Committee, have been considering whether it will not be wise to stick to the President and for once disagree with the Ways and Means Committee.

Two Republican members of the House—one from New York—said yesterday that they were of the opinion that the President was right and the committee wrong in the matter of the imposition of duties upon the people who had welcomed the United States to the control of the island. Both of these members said that they had been argued with, but they also knew that there was a Democratic purpose of making this rejection of the advice of the Administration a point against the Republicans on more than one ground.

The inference drawn from Democratic utterances is that the Democrats will assume that the President looks upon Puerto Rico as a part of the United States and entitled to be so treated, but that the Ways and Means Committee has been prevailed upon to take a different view in order to justify tariffs against the Philippines when it is necessary to determine how these islands shall be treated by Congress.

The Democrats are disposed to make the most of this apparent difference between the President and his party in the House. From such inquiries as they have made they say they find that the President is of the same mind that he was when he recommended free trade for Puerto Rico. They are willing to stand by him in that matter, both because they favor free trade and because the extension of free trade to Puerto Rico will imply a recognition of the extension of the Constitution over the island.

LUDLOW SPEAKS OF HAVANA.

Schools to be Opened by May—The City Well Regulated—No Clash of Authority.

Gen. William Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer Havana, which arrived from Havana yesterday. Gen. Ludlow was accompanied by Mrs. Ludlow, who has arranged to sail next week for Paris, whither her husband will go later in the season.

Gen. Ludlow, before starting for his home, in Flushing, L. I., explained that his present trip had no official significance, although while here he would go to Washington for consultation with the Government officials regarding Cuban affairs.

"Affairs on the island, and especially in Havana," continued Gen. Ludlow, "are at present in a most satisfactory state. We expect to get the Municipal Government thoroughly set up and in working order by July. At present one of our most absorbing tasks is the organization of the public school system. This work is progressing handsomely under Superintendent Frye and his two able Cuban assistants, and by May we expect to open the schools. There are 20,000 children to be educated in Havana, and, so far, there are no public schools. We have leased a number of adobe buildings for schoolhouses, and carloads of school furniture are being brought into the city. The school plan, however, is one that will in a great measure have to adapt itself to the local conditions. We cannot start in by changing the language any more than the religion of the people. Spanish will be taught in all the schools, and English will be taught only to those children whose parents desire it.

"Generally speaking, Havana is to-day the best-regulated city I know of. There is no city in the United States that offers the same security to life and property. The urban and rural police are thoroughly organized and efficient. The Fire Department is in the same high state of efficiency. There is no trouble anywhere. There is no truth whatever in the rumor that there has been a clash of authority between myself and Civil Governor Nunez. Neither is it true that beneath the seeming placid surface there is a seething undercurrent of dissatisfaction and restlessness. The people are contented and progressing."

When asked about the reports that some Americans were deliberately stirring up dissatisfaction among the natives, Gen. Ludlow said: "There have been a few men who, from motives not always dishonest or evil, have done more harm than good. For instance, Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor, I think, is premature in his efforts to organize labor on the island, and is doing more harm than good. First let us organize industries and develop the resources there, and after that there is time to devote attention to organizing labor. I would not countenance a paralyzing stroke to the industries of Cuba by allowing strikes of organized labor."

Gen. Ludlow will return to Havana on the steamer Mexico, which will sail from New York Feb. 24.

CUBAN TARIFF COMPLETED.

Robert P. Porter Says that the Question of Duties Has Been Settled.

Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the United States for Cuba, returned from Havana yesterday on the Ward liner Havana. Mr. Porter said:

"My business in Cuba was in relation to tariff matters. The tariff question is practically settled for Cuba. Col. Bliss has the matter in excellent shape, and has been very successful in the administration of the customs at Havana. He has collected $15,000,000 where I did not think he could collect $10,000,000, and many other people thought he would not be able to collect $5,000,000. The Government has lost nothing through him.

"He has thoroughly overhauled his department, and has discharged 169 incompetent and dishonest employes, and landed 20 of them in jail. Great praise is due to him for his faithful and energetic services. The tariff has been completed, and will be immediately forwarded to Washington and printed there."

THE GATE CITY PAST SAVING.

Her Hull Too Badly Injured to Warrant Expense of Wrecking—Cargo May Be Saved.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Feb. 13.—The Gate City is now high up on the beach, and has worked around almost broadside to the shore. The wreckers did no work to-day owing to the storm. The steamer is pounding badly.

Capt. Goodings and his men were brought ashore at 2 o'clock this morning. The lifesavers were mustered, and shortly after midnight the task of getting off the crew in the breeches buoy was begun. The work was carried out without difficulty.

A survey and sounding of the bottom of the Gate City by the wreckers this afternoon showed that nothing can be done to save the boat. Her cargo can be saved by being landed on the beach at low tide. To float the ship would cost, it is said, many times what she is worth.

VESSEL ALMOST OUT OF WATER.

The County of Edinburgh Driven High Up on the Beach.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Feb. 13.—The four-masted British ship County of Edinburgh, which went ashore here Monday night, now lies broadside to the beach, but in a favorable position. The wind has shifted so as to blow off shore, and there is no immediate danger of the vessel going to pieces. She lies high up on the beach, however, and it will be a hard task to get her off. It will be possible to walk around her at low tide.

Capt. Lockwood, of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, is here with a surfboat and appliances to assist in floating the stranded vessel. The I. J. Merritt also arrived to haul the ship off. An unusually high tide is due to-morrow, and unless the wind holds strong from the westward, there will be the highest water that may be expected for at least three weeks in calm weather. In the morning kedge anchors will be run seaward and an effort will be made to drag the vessel toward deep water. If she cannot be moved, a hole will be dredged about her. Wreckers say that it is not likely she will be floated in less than a month.

THE CLASS A BILLIARDS.

Foss Defeats Smith and Again Takes a Clear Lead in the Tournament.

Wilson P. Foss defeated J. De Mun Smith in an exciting game last night in the Class A billiard tournament. Smith played a fine game in the opening innings, and had Foss worried for a time. He was unable to keep up his good work, however, and Foss had things all his own way toward the end.

After Foss had counted 19 times in the twenty-sixth inning, a dispute arose as to whether he had made his twentieth, a massé shot. The referee, Dr. A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker A. C., decided that he had not, but Foss protested the decision. Some of the spectators upheld him, saying he had counted. Dr. Miller turned to Smith and asked him if he was willing to allow Foss to continue his run. Smith replied that he had no objection, whereupon Dr. Miller reversed his decision. Foss then resumed his run, and did not stop until he had made 30. Smith also played finely in the twenty-sixth inning, making 52, which was his best effort of the game. The score:

Foss—4 6 8 15 08 0 18 24 0 0 0 0 12 54 9 3 5 0 3 2 0 4 0 1 1 0 30 0 0 0 13 43 3 2 34 18 0 2 18. Total, 400. Average, 10 20-38. High runs, 68, 54, 43.

Smith—23 0 2 38 5 2 49 1 0 3 13 0 15 8 25 0 5 4 3 0 1 0 0 1 3 52 3 0 2 0 0 8 7 4 13 0 11. Total, 301. Average, 8 5-37. High runs, 38, 49, 52.

McCreery meets Threshie, the Class B champion, to-night. Smith attained a grand average of 7.64 in the tournament. Standing of the players:

	Won.	Lost.	B.A.	H.R.
Foss	4	0	14.28	115
McCreery	3	0	14.81	68
Smith	3	2	8.51	54
Threshie	1	2	7.22	61
Mial	1	3	7.40	80
Conklin	0	5	6.15	44

PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED.

Five Men Injured Through Washout Near Quinapoxcet, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13.—As a result of a washout the Boston-bound passenger train due here about 4:30 o'clock went off the track about a quarter of a mile west of the Quinapoxcet station at 9:10 o'clock to-night. The engine and combination smoker and baggage car are total wrecks.

Five trainmen were seriously injured. The Quinapoxcet station has been turned into a temporary hospital. Dr. C. W. Stickney and Dr. Ames of Holden attended the injured men. The latter are Engineer George G. McGilvary of Somerville, Baggagemaster Arthur Allen of Somerville, Fireman Frank Boynton, Express Messenger Henry Atkins, and Brakeman Ralph Mineken of Boston.

The train, in charge of Conductor L. F. Carter of Somerville, left Northampton at 2:15 o'clock and was delayed at Ware by another washout, arriving here about five hours late.

At the time of the accident the train was running at the rate of about ten miles an hour, and had the washout been fifty yards further down the track it would have gone into the Quinapoxcet River.

TELEPHONE LINES IN THE EAST.

These and Telegraph Lines Are Being Built in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, United States Army, said to-day that all of the energies of his department are at present being directed toward the establishment of a thorough telegraph and telephone system in the Philippines to meet the constantly growing demand for such service, incident to the military operations in the islands.

The lack of a mail system in the Philippines allows only telegraphic or telephonic communications, and at present over 100 telegraphic and 150 telephonic operators are established in the Island of Luzon. But as the capture and occupation of each town create a demand for a means of communication, there is an ever-increasing need for instruments, operators, and other equipment.

To Investigate Voting Machines.

Both branches of the Municipal Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution providing for an investigation by a special committee of seven Aldermen into the desirability of putting into use in this city voting machines as a substitute for the present election machinery. The committee, which consists of Aldermen Wafer, Byrne, Cronin, Gaffney, Cardani, Bridges, and Thomas F. McCall, was directed to hold public hearings and to obtain the views of citizens in regard to the matter.

Tea Set Presented to Lantry.

Commissioner Frank J. Lantry of the Department of Corrections was the recipient last night of a silver tea set of Tiffany make, the gift of thirty of his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly District, of which he is the leader. The presentation took place at Mr. Lantry's home. Assistant District Attorney Unger acted as spokesman for the committee.

Safe Blower Caught in the Act.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 13.—Charles Moran, alias Reed, was captured early this morning when about to blow open the safe in the Post Office at Nanticoke. He was taken before United States Commissioner Hahn, in this city, and, in default of $2,000 bail, committed to jail.

Gen. A. D. Shaw's Wife Dead.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Mary Keith Shaw, wife of Gen. A. D. Shaw, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died suddenly at midnight.

A Double Fabric

Gives a Healthful Warmth.

KOTEDSILK

is a new double fabric, pure silk on the finest cotton. The garments for men and women are attractive in color, perfect in fit and finish, non-irritating.

No need of packing them in camphor for the summer; lay them in any drawer—moths won't eat them.

KOTEDSILK
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

ON EVERY GARMENT.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., MILLBURY, MASS.
70-72 Franklin St., N. Y. City, and All Leading Stores.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...	6:54	Sun sets...	5:33	Moon rises...

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...	7:30	Gov. Isl'd...	7:50	H. Gate... 9:55
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...	7:57	Gov. Isl'd...	8:27	H. Gate... 10:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Caribbee, St. Kitts	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Niagara, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 15.

Capri, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Columbia, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Peninsular, Azores	6:30 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
Sarmatian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Uller, St. Kitts	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Newlyn, La Plata	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §15, for dispatch per steamship Tosa Maru. (registered letters must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §3 and up to Feb. §17, inclusive or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. §17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §22, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship

MORTGAGE TAX HEARING

State Savings Banks Vigorously Protest Against the Bill.

BANKERS TELL OF DEPOSITS

Legislators Warned that the Party That Passes the Law Will Go Down to Defeat at the Next Election.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The savings banks interests of the State were arrayed before the Joint Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment of the Senate and Assembly this afternoon to interpose their objections to the Mortgage Tax bill, which proposes to impose a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on real estate mortgages of the State. At the meeting of the State Association of Savings Banks held here last Wednesday a committee of fifteen was appointed to represent the association at the hearing, to-day.

George W. Wickersham, attorney for the State Association of Savings Banks, declared the proposed legislation would impose upon the banks a tax equal to about 7 per cent. of the total amount paid and credited in interest and dividends in 1898 by all of the savings banks in the State upon their total deposits. The banks could not pay such a tax without considerable reduction in the already low rate of interest that they can earn for their depositors, and if the rate should be reduced to too low a point poor and ignorant people would be exposed to great temptation to make less secure investments which promise a higher rate of interest.

Mr. Wickersham said the billion dollars which the savings banks have accumulated was a splendid monument to the thrift of the laboring people of the State. The total amount of savings in New York State almost equals that of all the New England States combined. "The people have built up a great wall of this billion of dollars," said he. "Why experiment with a system that has brought such credit upon the State?"

He presented figures in refutation of the charge that the savings banks have ceased to be a place for the poor to deposit their earnings, but rather a place for the rich to conceal their wealth.

"I do not conceal the fact," said he, "that there has been abuse of the system. There are instances where rich men put their money in savings banks to escape taxation, but this is the exception rather than the rule. If you, gentlemen, can devise some means of doing away with this abuse, there is not a man among us who will not do his best to help you carry it out."

It had been the settled policy of the State since 1819, he said, not to tax savings banks, and the people at large are certainly not in favor of departing from that policy now. The bill was really an indirect attempt to accomplish what could not be carried out directly.

"On every side," said he, "the interests of the State and the savings banks are bound up together. Be careful not to interfere with them. If you must tax savings banks, tax them openly."

"Will you object to a bill that provides that savings banks be prohibited from taking a deposit of $1,000 until the depositor had filed an affidavit that he had no other deposits in a savings bank?" asked Senator Higgins.

"Personally I would be in favor of such a bill," replied Mr. Wickersham, "but I have no right to speak for the association as to that."

C. L. Stone, representing the Onondaga County Savings Bank of Syracuse, said that the savings banks of that city have 40,000 open accounts, and that there are 2,000,000 open accounts in the State.

Senator Grady wanted to know how many individual depositors were represented in the 40,000 open accounts.

"I should say 40,000 different people," replied Mr. Stone. The savings banks, he declared, were not the parents of trusts. Replying to Senator Higgins, he said that of the 40,000 accounts he did not believe there were over 800 which would reach $3,000.

Mr. Stone declared that the party that passed a law which would impose a tax of $2,000,000 upon savings banks would go down to defeat at the next election. "Instead of passing this bill," said he, "you should pass a bill to exempt mortgages from taxation altogether. Then people will have a free field for their investments, and matters will adjust themselves accordingly. Mortgage taxation is a double taxation, it always has been and it always will be.

"The State has no business to go down to New York City and collect $1,500,000 out of the banks and take it away with no other excuse than that you avoid some of the inequalities of the Board of Equalization. The bill is as much worse than the errors of the board as anything of which I can conceive."

Mr. Stone asked why the bill was favored and Senator Higgins said the object was to tax those who, at present, bear no burden and to relieve those who are now being made to bear more than their share.

Judge Reeves of Suffolk County opposed the bill because it affects landholders. The farmers, he said, were vitally interested in the bill. The bill, he said, would create ultimately and almost immediately a double taxation.

Andrew Mills, President of the Dry Dock Savings Bank of New York, said that on Jan. 1, 1900, the bank he represented had 58,910 open accounts, of which 3,977 represented $3,000 or over. There were, he said, 53,186 accounts under $1,000. The average deposit was $384, the total deposits being $22,756,000. "I present these figures," said he, "in refutation of the statements made that capitalists rush to invest their money with us."

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York, said his bank has 90,000 depositors, of whom 65,000 have less than $1,000, and only 678 have accounts that reach $3,000. The bank has invested in mortgage loans $32,000,000, for which it receives interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

H. W. Sprague of Buffalo appeared for the Erie County Savings Bank, which he said was the largest savings bank outside of New York City. The bank has 50,000 depositors, whose average deposits amount to $450. "If this bill becomes a law," said he, "we will be taxed $85,000 a year. The changes you are making in this bill are great, and the result would be far-reaching. You are taxing the voters and the thrift of the State. If you want to meet these voters, come into our banks and we will introduce them to you. They are there."

While Mr. Sprague was speaking, Senator Grady interposed some remarks. "We are out looking for something to tax," said the Senator, "and we thought we raked in about everything we could in this bill. We do not think that the man who invests his earnings in a home for his family should be taxed, while the single man who puts his money in a savings bank with no further responsibilities, should be exempt from taxation altogether. We believe in taxing mortgages wherever we can find them, whether in the possession of savings banks, the millionaires, or the widows."

He declared that the speakers had gone into the bill as though the committee had decided upon the measure in a haphazard manner. As a matter of fact, he said, the committee had been in session upward of five months before framing its bill.

Charles E. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Bank of New York declared that the bill was outrageously unfair as between the different classes of citizens. He said Prof. Seligman, who had aided in the preparation of the bill, did not know the operation of savings banks. Senator Higgins wanted to know how Mr. Sprague knew that Prof. Seligman had aided in the preparation of the bill, and the latter replied that it was hearsay, but that he knew whereof he spoke.

Mr. Sprague and Senator Grady indulged in some lively arguments on the subject, and Senator Stranahan said: "We don't expect to knock out tax-dodgers in the first round, but leave us alone and we will get at them."

Among others present at the hearing who were not heard were Messrs. Miller of Utica, W. C. Sturgis of the Seamen's Savings Bank of New York, J. Howard King of the Albany County Savings Bank, J. H. Wents of Newburg, W. G. Conklin of Franklin, A. S. Chase of Syracuse, J. B. Alliger of Kingston, W. Bayard Van Rensselaer of Albany, and James Meeker of Auburn. A delegation from Buffalo expected to be present, but made a mistake in the day. They will be heard briefly at a further hearing to be held on Wednesday of next week at 2 P. M., when those in favor of the bill will be heard.

BATH HOME INVESTIGATION.

Commissioner Philbin Instructs Attorney General Davies—Will Not Let Him Examine Witnesses.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The investigation of the charges against the Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath was continued in this city to-day before the committee of the State Board of Charities, of which Commissioner E. L. Philbin of New York City is the Chairman. The hearing developed a sensational feature in a decision by Chairman Philbin that Attorney General Davies had no right to examine any of the witnesses except through the courtesy of the committee. During the examination of Capt. John F. Little of Bath, Mr. Davies objected to his testimony relative to the efficient service rendered by Col. Shepard because he was attorney for Col. Shepard.

"I object to this testimony," he said, "because it is unlawyer-like, and unprecedented, coming from Col. Shepard's attorney. As a member of this tribunal, I object."

Chairman Philbin—The evident mistake of the Attorney General is when he considers himself a member of this court. He is not. He is simply advisory officer to the committee of the Board of Charities called upon under Act 15 of the Charities law to give legal advice.

Attorney General Davies—I do not believe that we are here under that statute, but under the letter of the Governor directing this investigation.

Mr. Philbin—Gov. Roosevelt has told me that he did not wish to convey any such inference in the letter he wrote.

Attorney General Davies—Then I cannot participate except through the courtesy of the committee?

Mr. Philbin—You are quite right.

The witnesses examined to-day were Fred Collier of Elmira, Capt. John F. Little of Bath, Thomas Sage of Elmira, Capt. Frank P. Frost of East Corning, W. J. Dean of Buffalo, Chaplain John D. Armond of the home, and George W. Wright, a member of the home. Their testimony was that Col. Shepard was not drunk at times heretofore charged, that he was kind to the inmates of the home, and that under his management the quality of food and the discipline and care of the inmates has greatly improved.

NEW CORPORATION BILL.

Measure Designed to Draw New Jersey's Corporation Business to This State Will Be Introduced Soon.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt has under consideration and Assemblyman Allds will probably introduce this week a business man's law, prefaced by Prof. Jenks of Cornell University, and which is designed to bring all corporations under State laws, whether they be foreign or otherwise. The bill does not interfere with the present corporation law, but is believed by its sponsor to be more attractive than the present law. In brief, the bill is designed to draw from the State of New Jersey the corporations now going there, and, in some respects, the bill is on the New Jersey lines. Some of the principal provisions are:

Placing power in the hands of the stockholders to examine into corporate accounts.

Providing that stockholders shall be entitled to statements of all the salaries paid to any officer and of all agreements in which any officer is, or has been, interested.

Forbidding Directors of corporations to raise salaries between annual meetings of the stockholders.

Providing that bondholders may, under certain circumstances, be allowed to vote the same as stockholders, and that in case of default of payment of interest on any mortgage, the power to vote immediately becomes vested in the bondholders.

Providing that the capital stock shall be exempt from attachment by creditors of stockholders. Express power is given the corporation to purchase its own capital stock and to reissue it, but a report of such purchase and reissue must be made to the stockholders.

Requiring every prospectus to give detailed information as to the names of the promoters, the data as to any contract for which stock has been, or is to be issued; what amount of stock, if any, is paid to promoters; what commissions are paid, and the complete detailed terms of any contract.

Providing that in case of failure to make detailed annual reports, the Directors become immediately disqualified for office and are rendered ineligible for election to any office for a year.

Requiring a full disclosure by way of a written contract to be filed, which instrument shall make plain for what any stock is issued which is not issued for cash.

Requiring that corporations shall pay practically only an annual tax to the Controller, based upon the amount of capital actually issued.

Removing all of the restrictions of the present corporation law respecting the number of Directors, the residence of stockholders, and the residence of Directors. Compelling foreign corporations to have a registered agent and a registered office in the State, and to print the name of its registered office in this State upon all its letterheads and other literature.

Compelling public statements, which shall name the Directors and officers, and make a full exhibit of the corporation's finances in the nature of a balance sheet, which statement, however, is not to be public, except that it shall be filed in the office of the company in this State, where it shall be open to the inspection of any creditor or any stockholder. These statements are also to be filed with the Controller at Albany, but, like the testimony in divorce suits, are to be sealed up and opened only on the order of the Court.

The latter clause would compel the so-called trusts to make public their affairs on demand of a court.

The law does not repeal the General Corporation act, and thus allows all corporations to decide for themselves under which law they will incorporate, but compels foreign corporations either to accept and come into this State or else submit to close inspection by the courts and the State.

Prof. Jenks was here to-day in consultation with Gov. Roosevelt. It is understood that there is some objection to certain portions of the bill by members of the Republican organization.

LIQUOR SELLING BY GROCERS.

Hearing on Mr. Henry's Bill to Limit the Number of Licenses.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Henry's bill amending the liquor tax law, providing that no more liquor tax certificates shall issue in excess of the number in force Jan. 1, 1900, and to prohibit grocerymen from selling liquors in vessels of smaller size than one-fifth of a gallon, wine measure, was given a hearing to-day by the Assembly Excise Committee. Those who spoke against the measure were Herman Rohrs, representing the New York Retail Grocers' Union; William Gray, President of the Brooklyn Retail Grocers' Union, and ex-President L. J. Callanan of the New York Retail Grocers' Association.

Stephen J. O'Hare, attorney for the New York State Liquor Dealers' Association, favored the bill, as did also President McGinn of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association.

Mr. Gray, in his argument, stated that there were 10,000 grocery stores in New York bringing in a revenue to the State of from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. Mr. Callanan declared the liquor dealers were creating a trust to drive the grocerymen out of business.

Ex-Assemblyman O'Hare contended that matters had arrived at such an issue that the groceryman was competing with the liquor dealer in the sale of liquors, and therefore he should be compelled to pay as much of a tax as the liquor dealer. He favored the limitation of licenses.

HEARING ON GARBAGE NUISANCE.

Messrs. Nicoll and Gouch Deny Barren Island Plant Injures Health.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Representatives of the Barren Island garbage reduction plant were heard in opposition to Senator Wagner's bill for the removal of the plant before the Senate Cities Committee to-day. De Lancey Nicoll and William W. Gouch appeared for the company.

Mr. Nicoll said the plant had been constructed at a cost of $600,000 and that it consumed the garbage of the great city at practically no expense, the products paying the expense of the collection of the garbage and the operation of the plant. But two public courses were open to the city—either to take the garbage out to sea, which was contrary to the wishes of the War Department, or to incinerate it, which would involve a tremendous expense. The plant had been located by Col. Waring, who had declared that there was no other place for reduction of garbage. The plant had been carefully investigated by experts, and these investigations absolutely disposed of any charge that a nuisance was being maintained. He denied that the plant was detrimental to public health, and said that if there were any such charges, numerous channels were open to the people for its abatement.

Mr. Gouch said the company within a year or two had expended about $60,000 to remedy defects suggested. They were willing to expend more if necessary. Meanwhile the company had paid no dividnds and no salaries. If proper restitution were made to them, they were perfectly willing to surrender or abandon the property. But he said the establishment of an incineration plant such as Dr. Doty suggested would impose a great burden upon the city.

The acquisition of land for such a plant would cost $13,000,000. In one year 2,700,000 tons of garbage would have to be disposed of, and the least possible cost of consumption would be 50 cents a ton, which would not include hauling and disposition of the refuse. As to the maintenance of a nuisance on Barren Island, Mr. Gouch said the fullest investigation was invited. All that was feared was ignorance of the facts.

Senator Wagner and Assemblyman Doughty admitted that investigating bodies could discover no offensive odor about the plant, as the tall chimneys carried it off to a considerable distance. It was at points in Brooklyn and other localities in the vicinity that the odors endangered public health.

MORE PAY FOR TEACHERS.

Assembly Sub-Committee Favors the Fallows Salary Bill, with Changes —Pay for Different Grades.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly Cities Sub-Committee to consider all school teachers' bills for New York City has decided to report favorably the Fallows bill increasing the teachers' salaries, with amendments which are intended to simplify the measure by absolutely fixing the salaries to be increased in the various grades.

The salary of women teachers for the first year is placed at $644, and the bill provides an increase of $40 per year for fifteen years. The salary of male teachers is placed at $900 per year, with an increase of $40 a year for twelve years.

The amendments provide as follows: In high schools and training schools no junior teacher shall receive less than $700 nor less than $1,000 after three years' service; no male junior shall receive less than $900 nor less than $1,200 after three years' service; no regular teacher in high schools shall receive less than $1,100 per annum nor less than $1,900 after ten years' service, or after fifteen years of service in the public schools; no regular male teacher in high schools shall receive less than $1,300 per annum nor less than $2,400 after ten years' service, or after thirteen years of service in the public schools; no head teacher, Principal's assistant, first assistant, or vice Principal shall receive less than $2,000 per annum nor less than $2,500 after five years of service, and no male head teacher, Principal's assistant, first assistant, or Vice Principal shall receive less than $2,500 per annum nor less than $3,000 after five years' service.

Junior teachers shall receive an equal annual increment of not less than $100 from the first year of service up to and including the third year of service; regular women teachers in high schools an increment of not less than $80 from the first year of service up to and including the tenth year of service; regular male teachers in high schools, an increment of not less than $110 from the first year of service up to and including the tenth year of service; head teachers, an increment of not less than $100 from the first year of service up to and including the fifth year of service.

But no teacher in a high school or training school for teachers shall receive a salary greater than that fixed for the fourth year of service, unless the service of such teacher shall have been approved after inspection and investigation as fit and meritorious by a majority of the Borough Board of School Superintendents; nor shall any such teacher be paid a salary greater than the salary of the ninth year of service, unless the service of such teacher shall have been approved by a majority of the borough board.

CHICAGO AND ALTON BONDS.

Effort to Kill Bill Allowing Banks to Invest in Them Fails.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Senate to-day the Banking Committee reported favorably the McEwan bill allowing savings banks to invest in bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Senators Wagner and Norton dissenting. Senator Wagner's motion that the bill be recommitted provoked a discussion.

Senator Grady demanded to be informed who selected the railroads for securities for savings banks. "Are the selections made by the Superintendent of Banks," he asked, "or is it a matter of favoritism?" He called attention to the fact that last year securities in which savings banks were allowed to invest were selling for less than par, some for 97 and 97½. If savings banks were to be permitted to invest in railroad bonds, he contended there should be an expert to select such bonds. There was no particular merit in the Chicago and Alton, he claimed, more than in the Minneapolis and Duluth Railroads, both of which, he said, are subject every day to the juggling of the stock market. He said the bill had no proper place in the Senate, and that he could remember the time when no legislator would dare father such a measure.

Senator Foley called attention to the fact that no hearing had been given the bill. He thought the banks should have been notified and a hearing given. Senator Humphrey said the committee had never been asked to give a hearing and that the Superintendent of Banks approved the bill. The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 16 yeas to 25 nays.

Among the bills passed by the Senate were:

Senator WAGNER—Amending the labor law so as to provide that persons or corporations requiring more than ten consecutive hours of service from their employes shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Senator ARMSTRONG—Appropriating $20,000 for the payment by the State of the salaries of all State employes who volunteered for the war with Spain during such service.

EDUCATION UNIFICATION PLAN.

Active Steps to Promote the Plan Will Be Taken at Once.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Active work toward carrying into effect the proposed unification of the school system of the State will be begun in a few days. A member of the commission appointed by Gov. Roosevelt says that the sentiment for unification is unanimous among educators. The differences are in regard to details. The charge that any political advantage is to accrue to any individual or party is declared untrue. Unification is demanded in the interest of administrative efficiency and of economy, it is said, and unification should save $50,000 a year.

The only serious point of difference is as to the selection of the executive officer, four methods having been suggested. The common school interests oppose power being given to the Regents to name the chief officer, and the Regents insist upon this. The Legislature, the member of the commission believes, sympathizes with the common school interests.

LOAN COMPANY BILL FAVORED.

Measure Requires Supervision by Bank Superintendent.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Senate Committee on Banks to-day reported favorably Senator Wagner's bill providing that corporations formed for the purpose of loaning money on personal property shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks, and prohibiting excessive charges for short period loans.

If it shall appear to the Superintendent of Banks, from any examination or report, that the capital stock of any such corporation is impaired, or that it has violated its charter or any law of this State, or is conducting its business in an oppressive or unauthorized manner, or is by payment of excessive salaries, commissions, or any other means, attempting to evade the provisions of the act relative to a reduction in the rate of interest which such a corporation may legally charge, he may direct such corporation to make good such impairment of capital, or to discontinue the illegal and oppressive methods, or to discontinue the excessive payments. If the corporation shall not comply within twenty days, the Attorney General shall commence an action for the corporation's dissolution.

In addition to the 3 per cent. per month which the company is authorized to charge, it may also charge for the first examination of the property to be mortgaged, and for drawing and filing the necessary papers, and for all other expenses, a sum not exceeding $3, if a loan of more than $50 shall actually be made and a sum not exceeding $2, if a loan of more than $25, but not exceeding $50, shall actually be made, and a sum not exceeding $1.50 if a loan of $25 or less shall actually be made; but no further charge for examination of the property, or for any expenses, bevond the said charge of interest or discount shall be made upon any renewal or extension of the loan, or any transfer or change of the loan, or upon any other occasion, within one year from the date of the original loan, or oftener than once in each period of twelve months thereafter.

DINNER TO GOV. ROOSEVELT.

Commercial Bodies to Show Appreciation of His Canal Policy.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day accepted an invitation of the various commercial bodies of New York City to attend a testimonial dinner, to be tendered him in consequence of his recommendations on canal improvements, at the Waldorf-Astoria on March 10.

The invitation was extended by a committee composed of H. A. McGee of the Produce Exchange, J. Montgomery Hare of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, J. H. Heckman of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, and William Brookfield of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Mr. McGee, Chairman of the committee, told the Governor that the commercial bodies of New York City fully indorsed the proposed plan of expending $60,000,000 in transforming the Erie Canal into a barge canal and desired to express to the Governor publicly their approbation of his recommendations.

The commercial organizations which will give the dinner are the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Transportation, Produce Exchange, Merchants' Association, Maritime Association, Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association, Board of Fire Underwriters, Board of Marine Fire Underwriters, Cotton Exchange, Coffee Exchange, Canal Boatmen's Association, and Real Estate Exchange.

FORESTS AND FISHERIES.

Gov. Roosevelt Reported as Favoring a Single-Headed Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Various rumors are in circulation relative to a reorganization of the State Fisheries, Game, and Forestry Commission. Gov. Roosevelt, it is said, strongly favors a single-headed commission, but there seems to be little chance of a measure for a change of that character passing the Legislature.

The Governor, it is said, favors a single-headed commission for forests, a similar commission to look after the shellfish interests, and a like bureau to supervise the enforcement of the fish and game laws.

OPPOSES WATER CONTRACT.

Governor Anxious for Act to Save New York from Private Deal.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he earnestly hopes that the Legislature will pass a bill which will prevent the City of New York from making a contract with any private water company to furnish that city with water.

The Governor is not particular as to what bill shall be presented, but desires that some measure of this character should pass.

HORTON LAW REPEAL BILL.

Assembly Advances Anti-Prizefight Measure Without Debate—Governor Eager to Have Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—The Assembly to-day advanced to third reading the Lewis bill to repeal the so-called Horton law, permitting prizefights in the State. There was no objection nor debate.

Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he is watching, with a great deal of interest, the progress of the Horton repeal bill. He feels that recent sentiment throughout the State should be so aroused as to render a defeat of the Lewis bill impossible.

The Governor thinks that the recent boxing events in New York City show that the repeal bill should pass.

Water Pollution Bill Recommitted.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Assembly to-day there was considerable opposition to the Henry bill to confer additional power on the State Board of Health by giving it jurisdiction over the water supplies of the State to protect them from pollution. Mr. Minton said the bill violated all the principles of home rule. The various cities looked after the purity of the water they used very carefully. Mr. Kelsey thought the bill should go to the Committee on Ways and Means, as it really conferred on the State board powers exercised by a special legislative committee. The bill was so recommitted.

Dormant Bank Account Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Assemblyman Miller of Erie has introduced a bill providing that every bank shall report to the Superintendent of Banks on Sept. 1 of each year, stating the full names of all depositors whose accounts have been dormant for five years with the amount of accounts.

Powers of Borough Presidents.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Col. Joseph A. Golden, President, and W. H. Dehart, Chairman, of the legislative committee of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx; John Berry of Fordham, and W. W. Miles, Jr., of Bedford Park appeared before the Assembly Cities Committee to-day to urge favorable action on Mr. Cooley's bill increasing the powers of the Borough Presidents by having them sit as Sewer Commissioners.

Anti-Death Penalty Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Assembly to-day Mr. Maher's motion to discharge the Codes Committee from further consideration of his bill abolishing the death penalty, which that committee has decided to report adversely, was lost by a vote of 42 to 67.

Bill for 47th Regiment Armory.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—Senator D. F. Davis to-day introduced a bill appropriating $200,000 for completing the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory in Brooklyn.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES CLARKE.—Schedules of James Clarke, builder, of 222 West Thirty-sixth Street, show liabilities of $11,124, nominal assets of $6,000, and actual assets of $3,000.

HERMAN GOLDBERGER.—Herman Goldberger has been appointed receiver for the Teachers' Magazine Publishing Company of 142 Fifth Avenue, in the Supreme Court, on application of William F. Goldbeck, representing the Directors of the company, William Buchanan, Charles P. Buchanan, Marcus Mayer, and William W. Walker. The liabilities are about $7,000 and nominal assets $734. The capital stock was $50,000, and all the cash capital had been used up in running the business. The magazine will be continued by the receiver, Mr. Goldbeck said, pending dissolution proceedings.

M. J. PAILLARD & Co.—Gustav Otto, doing business as M. J. Paillard & Co., dealers in music boxes at 680 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to John E. Brodskv, lawyer of 49 Chambers Street. Mr. Otto has carried on the business since April last. It was established in 1850 by M. J. Paillard. In 1870 Alfred E. Paillard became sole owner. He continued alone until 1884, when he admitted his brother, George A. Paillard, as a partner. The latter died in 1890, and Alfred E. Paillard again became sole owner. He sold out to Mr. Otto in April, 1899. The concern had had no capital rating at Bradstreet's for five years previously. When Mr. Otto became proprietor of the business it was understood in the trade that he assumed all the liabilities of the concern, and it was current report that Mr. Paillard was indebted to Mr. Otto or his company to a large amount, and that Mr. Otto took the business for the debt. Mr. Otto has been for a number of years President of F. G. Otto & Sons, a corporation manufacturing music boxes and surgical instruments in Jersey City, where Mr. Otto resides. This business is also a very old one, having been established in 1852. The principal cause of Mr. Otto's assignment is said to be the assuming of the indebtedness of M. J. Paillard & Co. Another cause is said to be that foreign music boxes had been crowded out by those of American make. M. J. Paillard & Co. had made a specialty of the foreign music boxes, most of them coming from Switzerland. These had gone out of style, and the new ones, which have a circular sheet or disk instead of the pegged cylinder, were so much in demand that the manufacture of the old style boxes was gradually being discontinued. John E. Brodsky, the assignee, said yesterday that the liabilities of the assignment are from $80,000 to $90,000 and the assets $60,000 to $60,000, and added that if certain matters are worked out all right he expected the creditors would be paid in full. He said that the cause of the assignment was lack of funds. He also confirmed the trade reports that Mr. Otto took the Paillard business for debt and that he assumed the liabilities. "Assuming those debts is what hurt him," said Mr. Brodsky. When asked how much those debts were, Mr. Brodsky said that they were as much as the present liabilities, $80,000 to $90,000. Asked what effect Mr. Otto's assignment would have on F. G. Otto & Sons of Jersey City, Mr. Brodsky said he could not say at present, but he did not think the corporation would make an assignment. He expected they would come out all right.

Out of Town.

THE CROUCH AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—The Crouch Automobile Manufacturing and Transportation Company of Baltimore was yesterday made defendant in a bill for a receiver filed by Wallace Stebbins & Sons. The company was the first horseless carriage manufactory to be organized in that city, and was incorporated a little more than a year ago. The bill charges that the business of the defendant corporation has been unprofitable, and conducted with considerable loss; that the company is indebted to divers persons; that it is unable to meet its obligations as they mature, and is hopelessly insolvent. Judge Sharp ordered that a receiver should be appointed on Feb. 26, unless cause to the contrary was shown on or before that date.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL M. JOHNSON.—At a meeting of the creditors of Samuel M. Johnson, dealer in tobacco and cigars, lately at 162 Broadway, held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt, at 34 Pine Street, Le Roy S. Gove was elected trustee.

CHARLES W. TRACY.—A meeting of the creditors of Charles W. Tracy, manufacturer of paper goods, novelties, &c., at 812 Greenwich Street, was held yesterday at the office of Referee in Bankruptcy S. W. Dexter, at 71 Broadway, and W. E. McReynolds was elected trustee.

BACHMAN & LASHER.—Schedules of Bachman & Lasher, dealers in hats at Hudson, N. Y., against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed here last month, show liabilities of $4,954 and no assets. They have books of account amounting to $800, but they are in the hands of the Sheriff.

JAMES FANTO.—James Fanto, dealer in clothing at 409 Amsterdam Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,700 and nominal assets $2,559, consisting of stock in trade, $484; store fixtures, $30; debts due, $790, and a bond for $1,255. The debts due are considered uncollectible and the bond is valueless. He has been in business ten years.

NELSON M. BOWES.—Nelson M. Bowes of 360 West Twentieth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,461 and nominal assets, consisting of debts due him, $1,253, and a silver watch, $5. He also has a claim for $2,000 balance on an accounting of partnership of Thomas Fonda & Co., but it is estimated at only a nominal value. He was formerly a wholesale dealer in hay and grain at 562 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and made an assignment Sept. 20, 1898, in which the assets realized $800.

New Attachment Against E. H. Apgar.

The Sheriff has received another attachment against Edward H. Apgar, importer of confectioners' supplies at 105 Hudson Street, for $1,223 in favor of Frank Drisler. It was served on a bank here, Mr. Apgar being a resident of Jersey City.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLUMENTHAL, Babette, and Esther A. Wheaton—George Call and others	$167
BLUMENTHAL, Babette—George Call and others	1,242
BERNARD, Myron—J. E. Hetsch	54
BERRIAN, Walter B.—J. Seeman and others	160
BROWNE, William and Eliza J.—E. D. Hencken	377
BROWNING, William C.—James C. Fargo, as President, &c., costs	46
CASE, Arthur M.—I. M. Rubenstein and another	1,263
CHARLTON, William D.—E. F. Keating	129
CHELLBORG, Albert—F. T. Beach	542
CHAPPELL, Manning S.—T. B. Kniffin and another	84
CAMPBELL, Felix—Bridgeton National Bank	77
COURAND, John—B. Sire	76
DENNING, Emma J.—F. Frelinghuysen and another, executors	4,241
FIRTH, John—German-American National Bank	8,239
FIRTH, John—Luthy & Co	3,166
FAUPEL, William J.—J. Seeman and others	66
GRUNWALDT, Augusta—F. L. Eckerson	218
GIBBS, Anna—A. Ganzenmuller	152
GRUNWALDT, Albert—F. L. Eckerson	105
GRUBEN, August, as administrator, &c.—American Brewing Company, costs	110
HUMMELL, William—David Stevenson Brewing Company	512
HASKIN, Joseph—J. J. Fox	250
HOLZSCHER, Anthony—J. Girbau and another	80
JIMESON, Joseph H.—E. V. Covert	221
KENNEDY, Joseph S.—T. Starr	414
LENT, Smith—The International Society	182
LANGE, Annie and George J.—G. H. Hart	155
LAVALL, Frank—H. Delahaye	477
LYNCH, Patrick J.—J. Woolley	291
LOVENTHAL, David—The Colonial Bank	160
McCALL, Ambrose O.—Victor and Julius Altman	124
McDONALD, Annie—E. H. McCormack, costs	112
NEFF, Theodore E.—Louis Messing	690
PITHMAN, Julia A.—I. Burger	84
PAPE, Alexander J.—J. Girbau and another	29
RUZICKA, Joseph—S. Bauer	170
SEARLES, Arthur C., and Mark E. Stevens—Jacob Du Bois	1,031
SEGLIN, David, and Isidore J. Dietz—Jacob Du Bois	983
SULLIVAN, James J.—William Crowe	1,840
SHALEK, Frederick J.—E. Ludeke	421
STRAUSS, Baldwin F.—E. L. Merrifield and another	79
SIME, Malcolm T.—H. S. Goodale	159
SCHREIBER, Abe and Hattie—M. Rink	313
GREATER NEW YORK AMUSEMENT Company—Oscar Schein	392
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —Antonio Zito	398
TIMBERLAKE, Nellie A.—H. Silverman	81
THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY —F. Breitstein	167
J. F. SMITH & CO.—T. Hayes and others	281
VREELAND, Annie F.—C. Blumenthal	897
VOLETSKY, Abraham, and Harris Hellman—The New Jersey Adamant Manufacturing Company	211
WILLIAMS, John—C. Schratwieser and another	52
WEINTRAUB, Max, and Isidor Meisselmann—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	205

The following judgments were rendered against the City of New York: James D. Leary, $51,-986.18; Susan E. White and others, $1,113.51; A. J. McNamara, $25.50; G. Molin, $198, and M Geghan, $41.50.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.43¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	.08¾
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K. prime	.42
Beef, family	12.00
Beef, hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05½
Pork, mess	11.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06⅞
Lard, prime	6.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@68c; No. 2 red, 70¼@71c; No. 2 corn, 33¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½c; No. 2 oats, 23½c; No. 2 white, 25¾@26¼c; No. 3 white, 25¼@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 55¼c; No. 2 barley, 38@43c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwestern, $1.60; prime timothy seed, $2.52½; mess pork, per barrel, $9.85@$10.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.85@$6.02; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.90; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6¾@6¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.10@$6.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23½; sugar, granulated, $5.49.

COTTON.—All was excitement at the Cotton Exchange to-day, transactions, perhaps, reaching the heaviest total in the history of the Exchange. The extraordinary advance of 61@70-64d at Liverpool, as compared with the closing figures of Saturday, threw consternation in the ranks of the bears and led to a heavy demand for covering short contracts, and at the same time broadened speculative activity with Southern and English buying orders. The market was subject to frequent and violent fluctuations, with the net or general result, in broad terms, being an advance of about ½c. The spot market quotations were officially advanced 3-16c, while a subsequent special canvass in the outside market showed that little, if any, was for sale except at an advance of ¼c. The market for futures opened in a wild way at an advance of 19@22 points on the near positions and 10@18 points on the new crop months. At the best period of the session the maximum rise on the more active positions was 37@39 points. But on the way to this improvement there were several very sharp reactions when long cotton came out freely in an effort to secure profits. The break from the highest to the lowest point of the day was a matter of 10@12 points. The afternoon phases of the market were of a positively bullish character. Prices again took the highest level, and trading changed to covering and investment demand, the buyers being largely influenced by reports from the South of advancing spot markets, reluctant sellers, and disappointing receipts. The highest official report of actual transactions for any one day is 838,000 bales. To-day it is semi-officially estimated that the transactions reached 800,000 bales. Buying was stimulated by private cables calculated to show that the short interest in England was still very great, notwithstanding recent enormous buying for Liverpool account. The market closed very firm at a net rise of 17@38 points. Southern spot markets, middling quoted, were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 8½c; Mobile, 8 7-16c; Savannah, 8 9-16c; Charleston, 8½c; Wilmington, 8c; Norfolk, 8¾c; Baltimore, 8¾c; Memphis, 8 5-16c; Augusta, 8¾c; St. Louis, 8¾c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
February	8.52	8.52	8.52	8.60@8.62
March	8.42	8.50	8.31	8.58@8.59
April	8.48	8.59	8.38	8.63@8.64
May	8.48	8.65	8.37	8.64@8.65
June	8.46	8.65	8.41	8.64@8.65
July	8.49	8.65	8.41	8.63@8.64
August	8.45	8.64	8.35	8.63@8.64
September	7.85	8.00	7.81	7.97@7.98
October	7.67	7.75	7.62	7.74@7.75
November	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.59@7.60
December

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500.000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,700,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
FT. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
BANKERS.
41 WALL ST., N. Y.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general banking business.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Dividends and interest collected and remitted. Act as Fiscal Agent for and negotiate and issue loans of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Securities bought and sold on commission.
DEAL IN
High-Grade Investment Securities.
Lists of current offerings sent on application.
PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 10,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch. | Astor Place Bank.
Broadway & Spring St. | Astor Place.
Hudson River Bank. | Queens County Bank.
72d St. & Columbus Ave. | Borough of Queens.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS.
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
2 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.
Henry A. Glassford, William H. Allen, Jr.
Ezra Lincoln, William Watson Caswell.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. | Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES
37 William St., New York. | 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
30 West 23d St.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

ALFRED BURROWS & CO.,
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON AND GRAIN.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Default having been made in the principal of the above bonds, which became due on the first day of January, 1900, and foreclosure proceedings having been begun in pursuance of a plan of reorganization, formulated by the Company, under which plan the security of the bonds is seriously impaired:

At the request of a large number of holders of these bonds, resident in England, who have deposited their bonds under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, dated December 21, 1899, the undersigned have agreed to represent the interests of the bondholders.

Holders of bonds in the United States can become parties to this agreement by depositing their bonds with the Central Trust Company of New York City, under said Protective Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Trust Company or at our office. Prompt deposit of the bonds is advisable.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 Nassau Street.
New York, January 5th, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF

$23,000,000

UNITED RAILWAYS COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS

First General Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds,

Dated September 20th, 1899. Due July 1st, 1934.

Interest payable January 1st and July 1st, in the City of New York.

GUARANTEED AS TO INTEREST BY THE ST. LOUIS TRANSIT COMPANY, Lessee.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MORTGAGE, $45,000,000

Reserved for underlying divisional liens,	$14,000,000	
Reserved for acquisitions, betterments, and improvements,	8,000,000	
Present Issue,	23,000,000	$45,000,000

TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK, $45,000,000.

Preferred Stock.		Common Stock.	
Reserved	$8,435,000	Reserved	$7,652,500
Issued	11,565,000	Issued	17,347,500
	$20,000,000		$25,000,000

ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Trustee.

These bonds are Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each to bearer, with privilege of registration of principal.

Principal and interest are payable in United States gold coin of, or equal to, the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which, under any present or future laws of the United States of America, or of the laws of the State of Missouri, the Company may be required to pay or retain therefrom for National, State, or municipal purposes.

These bonds cannot be redeemed before maturity, and are secured by a mortgage on all the real estate, franchises, stocks, bonds, leaseholds, and property of every kind or description in the City and County of St. Louis, now belonging to, or which may hereafter be constructed or acquired by, the said Railways Company.

The **United Railways Company of St. Louis** is a corporation chartered by the State of Missouri, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000 5% cumulative Preferred Stock, and $25,000,000 Common Stock. Of the former, $11,565,000 has been issued, and $8,435,000 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements; of the latter $17,347,500 has been issued and $7,652,500 is reserved for future acquisitions, betterments, and improvements. The Company was authorized under an ordinance from the City of St. Louis to construct about 80 miles of street railway in that city and to acquire by lease or purchase other street railroads. The franchise runs for fifty years from April 12th, 1898. This Company has acquired by deed all of the railroad lines, properties, and franchises, and substantially all of the shares of stock of the following companies except the St. Louis Traction Company and the St. Louis Railroad Company, (one of the roads included in the National System,) Of the former it owns all the stock, and of the latter more than two-thirds.

SECURITY OF MORTGAGE.

The United Railways Company acquired the following shares of stocks of street railways included in its system, all of which shares have been deposited with the St. Louis Trust Company, Trustee:

Shares Acquired.		Total Shares.	Shares Outstanding.
50	Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company	50	None
1,000	St. Louis Cross County Railway Company	1,000	"
2,000	Midland Street Railway Company	2,000	"
120	St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Railway Company	120	"
467	St. Louis County Street Railway Company	467	"
634	Clayton and Forest Park Railway Company	661	27
30,000	Union Depot Railroad Company	30,000	None
22,986	Missouri Railroad Company	22,986	"
99,994	Lindell Railway Company	100,000	6
24,950	National Railway Company (of Ill.)	25,000	50
9,953	Southern Electric Railway Company, Preferred	10,000	47
5,000	Southern Electric Railway Company, Common	5,000	None
20	St. Louis Traction Company	20	"

SINCE THE ACQUISITION OF SUCH SHARES THE COMPANY HAS, UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ACQUIRED BY PURCHASE ALL THE PROPERTY, RIGHTS, FRANCHISES, AND PRIVILEGES OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Union Depot Railroad Company, together with the Grand Avenue Railway Company.
Lindell Railway Company, together with the Missouri Railroad Company, the Forest Park, Laclede and Fourth Street Railway Company, the Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants' Terminal Railroad Company, the Taylor Avenue Railway Company, the Vandeventer Avenue Railroad Company, and the Delmar Avenue and Clayton Railway Company.
Southern Electric Railroad Company.
Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds Railway Company.
Citizens' Railway Company.
St. Louis, Clayton and Creve Coeur Lake Railroad Company.
St. Louis County Street Railway Company.
St. Louis Cross County Railroad Company.
Midland Street Railway Company.
Jefferson Avenue Railroad Company.
Also the properties operated under the name of Clayton and Forest Park Railway.

This mortgage is directly secured by these properties, subject to divisional liens bearing from 5 to 7 per cent. interest, amounting to a total of $13,980,100, of which $5,003,100 can be retired within the next two years, with an annual saving in interest of $54,623 when replaced by 4% bonds.

MILEAGE.

Total mileage in operation, under construction, and authorized aggregates 436.65 miles, embracing the mileage of all the street-railway systems of St. Louis, save the St. Louis and Suburban system. If the future acquisition of the last-named system be deemed desirable, there has been a reservation and provision therefor. Under the terms of the mortgage, $3,000,000 of the $8,000,000 reserved bonds can be used for no other purpose than for taking up $3,000,000 of the bonds of this system.

EARNINGS.

Statements issued by Messrs. Haskins & Sells, Certified Public Accountants for the year ended June 30, 1899, show that the Companies now united earned, in the aggregate, while independently operated, $266,882.21 in excess of all fixed charges, including the interest on $23,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds; and also that the St. Louis Transit Company for the six months ended December 31, 1899, showed a surplus of $188,346.21 over fixed charges, including the interest on this issue of bonds.

A large amount of work in the consolidation of power, and the transformation of cable to electric traction, is now under way, but until its completion the full benefit of the economies resulting therefrom will not appear in the net earnings. In this connection reference is made to the estimate of Mr. Jilson J. Coleman, a street railway expert of experience, now General Manager of the Company, made before he became connected therewith, and to his letter of recent date as to the future net earnings of the United Railways Company, after making allowance for the economies following consolidation and the concentration of management. Prospectus containing the above can be had on application.

LEASE.

The St. Louis Transit Company, lessee of the United Railways Company of St. Louis and guarantor of the interest upon its Bonds and Preferred Stock, is a Corporation of the State of Missouri with power to acquire, lease, and operate, until the 18th March, 1939, the lines acquired by the United Railways Company of St. Louis. An exchange of its stock (to the extent of 172,502 shares) for the Common Stock of the United Railways Company of St. Louis has been made, share for share, in consideration of a payment to the St. Louis Transit Company of $11 per share on each share of stock so exchanged. Through this payment it will have a cash capital of $1,897,522, and no other obligations save those under its lease of the United Railways Company of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Transit Company has assumed the operation of the property, under the provisions of the leases.

$9,375,000 Bonds having been sold, we offer the balance, $13,625,000, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, payable on Monday, February 19th, 1900, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THESE BONDS LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 10 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M. the same day. Allotments will be made as promptly as possible thereafter. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscription earlier than said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

FEBRUARY 10TH, 1900.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Trust Co. of America,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH.....President.
WILLIAM B. LEUPP, Vice-President. | WILLIAM HARVOUR, Vice-President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. | HENRY S. MANNING, Vice-President.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer. | LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14th, 1900,
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

68 shs. National City Bank.
43 shs. Hamilton Bank of N. Y.
10 shs. 5th Ave. Safe Deposit Co.
1 sh. Clinton Hall Association.
67 shs. Southern Railway Co. common.
5 shs. Southern Railway Co. Prefd.
1 sh. Jekyll Island Club.
$2,281 65-100 Judgment, Supreme Court, Suffolk Co., against Saml. L. Thompson, docketed Feby. 19th, 1898.
$10,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$750 do. do. 50-year Income Bd. Scrip.
$243.75 do. do. 1st Mtge. 5-year Scrip.
$29,000 Spanish Indemnity Scrip.
10 shs. Kings Co. Bank, B'klyn.
20 shs. Union Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham Pfd.
10 shs. Journeay & Burnham common.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
50 shs. Atlantic Dock Co. of B'klyn.
198 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
21 shs. Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.
52 shs. Chic., Peoria & St. Louis R. R. common, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
30 shs. Joliet & Chicago R. R. common.
38½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. common.
10½ shs. Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Pfd.
60 shs. Zanesville & Ohio R. R. common.
20 shs. N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. common.
8 shs. 2d National Bank of New Haven, Conn.
15 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank, N. Y.
10 shs. Phenix Insurance Co., B'klyn.
77 shs. Cons. Rolling Stock Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
200 shs. Burning Spring & Ruble Farm Oil Co., Va.
$250 Promissory Note of R. Cartier, dated Apl. 30, 1872, demand.
$5,000 D. D., East B'way & Battery Ry. 5 p. c. Certfs. of Indbt., 1914.
$11,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 1st 4 p. c. Bds., 1925, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$3,000 Chic., Peoria & St. Louis Ry. 2d 4 p. c. Income Bds., 1945, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$5,000 Mill. & Northern R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1913.
$4,000 City of Cincinnati Consld. Skg. fund 5 p. c. Bds., 1910-1930.
$5,000 Roch. & Pittsburgh R. R. 1st Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
$3,000 Ella., Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. Consld. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y. & Shawnee Coal Co. Skg. fund 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1908.
$3,000 City of Brooklyn 7 p. c. Public Park Loan, 1915.
$6,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 7 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$4,000 Harlem River & Portchester R. R. 6 p. c. Reg. Ctfs., 1903, (Stamped Guar. Prin. & Int.)
$2,500 B'klyn City R. R. Consld. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$2,400 Bur., Ced. Rap. & Nor. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1906.
$13,000 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$316.88 Col., Sand. & Hock. R. R. 1st 5-year Bd. Scrip, (Trust Co. Receipt.)
$10,000 Zanesville & Ohio Ry. 1 Mtge. Bd. Ctf.
$1,000 Halle Gold Mining Co. 5 p. c. Bd., 1904.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
30 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
31 shs. Bank of America.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
$3,000 Nor. & Western R. R. (New River Div.) 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$3,000 Standard Gas Light Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
10 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Citizens' Bank.
1 sh. Natl. Park Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
3 shs. Bank of New York.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
100 shs. Natl. Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
10 shs. Traders' Fire Ins. Co.
$2,500 Chi. R'way Term. Elev. Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Oriental Bank.
40 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
20 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
22 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Bank of America.
200 shs. E. W. Bliss Co. common.
17 shs. St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Pfd.
25 shs. The Audit Co. of N. Y. Pfd.
40 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$5,000 Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$18,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hud. River R. R., (L. S. Coll. Trust,) 3½ p. c. Reg. Bds., 1998.
20 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Schermerhorn Bank, B'klyn.
$27,000 Washington Trac. & Elec. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds.
12 shs. North American Trust Co.
$15,000 Peo., Dec. & Evansville R. R. 2d Mtge. Bonds.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
10 shs. do. do.
10 shs. Astor Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Union Bank.
10 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
1 sh. Central Trust Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & White Plains Suburban Water Co. 1st Mtge. Skg. fund 6 p. c. 30-year Gold Bds., May, 1896, Coupons.
$2,000 Escanaba Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., April, 1894, Coupons.
$2,500 Medina Gas & Elec. Light Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds., April, 1897, Coupons.
$500 Homer Water Works Co. 1st Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$1,500 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. Mtge. Bds., Jany., 1894, Coupons.
$32,000 Kankakee Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold Bds.
270 shs. Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.
$7,476 Tol., Peo. & Western R. R. 5 p. c. Scrip.
248 shs. Mechanics' Natl. Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
5 shs. Illinois Central Leased Lines.
25 shs. Natl. Union Bank, N. Y.
25 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R. R.
100 shs. Grammercy Sugar Co.
$1,000 Lotos Club 6 p. c. Bond, 1902.
40 shs. Natl. City Bank.
7 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
100 shs. United States Manfg. Co. 8 p. c. Pfd.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
By Order of the Supreme Court to Pay Advances.
$10,000 Coro. & Lavela R. R. & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bonds, $1,000 each.

A.— ESTABLISHED 1869.
GRIGGS & CARLETON,
Appraisers and Business Negotiators,
189 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
(Refer to Banks throughout United States.)
We beg to offer to our clients and the non-speculative investment public
$150,000 PREF'D 6% STOCK,
PAR VALUE $25, of the
CARLISLE SILK MAN'FG CO., of Carlisle, Pennsylvania,
AT 75% ($18.75 PER SHARE).
The Capital Stock of the Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company, organized under laws of New Jersey, is $350,000, divided as follows:
$225,000 Preferred Cumulative 6% Stock,
$125,000 COMMON STOCK.
An annual amount is carried into the Sinking Fund to enable the extinguishment of the Preferred Stock in 1910.
The high standing in the trade of the **Carlisle Silk Manufacturing Company** in making Silk yarns and thread—a technical art which comparatively few Concerns attain—created a demand for its products which has gradually reached a point far exceeding the capacity of its present mill supply in Carlisle. The Company is now compelled to build another mill. It is for this purpose only that the Company sells its Preferred Stock. The business is exceptionally safe. The Company carries no raw or manufactured yarns and thread of its own, but receives the raw silk from the weavers and makers of every article in existence into which silk enters, turns it into yarns or thread for so much per pound, and ships the finished product back to the owners. It is a hard cash business, with security always in hand. The business and mechanical heads of the Company stand in the front rank, and have their personal means entirely invested in the business. We have made a detailed personal investigation of their affairs, property, etc., etc., and feel thoroughly authorized in commending this Stock to all careful investors.
Full particulars furnished at our office or by mail on request.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 31, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the United States Casualty Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, Wednesday, February 14, 1900, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for two years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will close Saturday, February 3d, at 1 P. M., and reopen Thursday, February 15, 1900, at 9 A. M. EDSON S. LOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Fire Insurance Company,
New York, Jan. 31, 1900.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall Street, on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1900. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
CHAS. A. HULL, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$75,000.—EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY TO purchase old established lumber and manufacturing business; location unsurpassed; good trade; tributary to New York. Call or address F. G. G., Room 30, 15 Cortlandt St., New York City.

$2,500 PURCHASES INTEREST IN GOOD PAYing, established business dealing in California product. Salary, commission, part profits. Address "LEGITIMATE," N. Y. Times.

$5,000, AS NEEDED, ($1,000 NOW,) TO INcrease "specialty plant;" will yearly net investment, safely, surely. DUPLEX, Box 156 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
AND
Preferred & Common Stock
OF THE
United States Flour Milling Company.

Recognizing that it is to the interest of the security holders of the United States Flour Milling Company that the affairs of said corporation be readjusted, and adequate working capital be provided, holders of a large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds and the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company have requested the undersigned to act as a Reorganization Committee under the Reorganization Agreement dated January 29, 1900, and filed with the METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY, Depositary.

The undersigned have consented to act as such Committee, and request such Bondholders and Stockholders to deposit their said securities under said Agreement with the Metropolitan Trust Company, 37 Wall Street, New York City, on or before **February 26th, 1900.**

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement may be had from the Trust Company, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, February 2, 1900.
SAMUEL THOMAS, Chairman.
EDWIN GOULD,
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
WARNER VAN NORDEN,
BRAYTON IVES,
WM. LANMAN BULL,
THOS. A. McINTYRE,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.
GEO. WM. BALLOU, Secretary
209 Produce Exchange Bldg., New York City.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY,
38 Nassau St., New York.
Capital & Surplus—$2,500,000

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
EDWARD J. BERWIND..Vice-Presiden.
JAMES K. CORBIÈRE....Second Vice-Pres.
WM. REDMOND CROSS..Secretary

DIRECTORS.

James W. Alexander,	James N. Jarvie,
John Jacob Astor,	Aug. D. Juilliard,
George F. Baker,	Joseph Larocque,
Edward J. Berwind,	D. O. Mills,
Frederic Cromwell,	Levi P. Morton,
Henry M. Flagler,	Richard A. McCurdy,
G. G. Haven,	W. G. Oakman,
Jos. C. Hendrix,	John Sloane,
Abram S. Hewitt,	William C. Whitney,
	A. Wolff.

Central Realty Bond and Trust Company,
59 TO 65 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman,
Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie,
Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant,
Henry Morgenthau.

SEABOARD AIR LINE ORGANIZATION.

Subscribers to the Greater Seaboard Air Line Organization agreement, dated January 5th, 1900, executed between the undersigned managing committee, holders of Seaboard Syndicate Certificates, and Florida Central and Peninsular Syndicate Certificates and others, Subscribers, and the Continental Trust Company, depositary, are hereby notified that the said Organization agreement has become effective according to its terms, and that the Depositary, the Continental Trust Company, will issue certificates thereunder upon application at its office, No. 11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
Baltimore, February 14th, 1900.
S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Chairman;
ROBERT C. DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM A. MARBURG,
JOHN W. MIDDENDORF,
JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
WILLIAM F. COCHRAN,
Managing Committee.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Reading Company,
Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings of the company (after providing for the Sinking Fund of five cents per ton on coal pursuant to the terms of the General Mortgage) a dividend of ONE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the First Preferred Stock of the company, to be paid March 8, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on February 19, 1900. For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on February 19, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. March 9, 1900.
READING COMPANY,
By W. G. BROWN, Secretary.

New York and Philadelphia, February 6, 1900.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees of the First Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Reading Company will close in New York and Philadelphia at 3 P. M. on February 19, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on March 9, 1900.
On March 8, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) when received by them among the parties entitled thereto as the same period of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

Office of the American Coal Company,
No. 1 Broadway.
New York, February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Thursday, March 1st, 1900.
The Transfer Books will be closed on February 17th at 12 o'clock M. and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1900.
GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
Federal Steel Company,
Empire Building, 71 Broadway.
N. Y., February 13th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of the Federal Steel Company has this day declared a dividend of 2½% on the Common Capital Stock, payable March 20th, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the close of business March 10th. The transfer books of the common stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 10th of March, and will open at 10 A. M. March 20th, 1900.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Treas.

New York and Hoboken Ferry Company,
Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 13th, 1900.
A quarterly dividend of One Per Cent. (1%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable March 1st, 1900, to Stockholders of record at the close of business February 20th, 1900. The transfer books will close February 20th, 1900, at 3 P. M., and reopen March 2d, 1900, at 10 A. M.
C. C. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway Company,
No. 36 Wall St., New York, January 30, 1900.
A dividend of 3% has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record February 6th next. Dividend checks will be mailed to the stockholders.
J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1900.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT has been declared, payable February 15, 1900, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on February 9th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. on February 15, 1900. MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1900.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive. D. R. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks strong.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 13	379,504
To date this year	15,249,860
Corresponding date last year	30,914,028

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 13	$2,291,000
To date this year	$71,177,000
Corresponding date last year	$188,020,360

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½ per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4@4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Linseed pf	1	Met. Street Ry	3½
Am. Steel Hoop	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	⅞	Mexican Central	¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf	1	Mex. Nat. ctfs.	½
Am. Sugar Ref	1	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Tin Plate	⅞	Nat. Steel	1¼
Am. Tobacco	2	N. Y. Central	1
Anaconda Copper	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf	⅞	Norf. & West.	¾
Balt. & Ohio	2	Norf. & West. pf	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf	2½	Northern Pacific	⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1¼	Pacific Coast	⅛
Canadian Pacific	2⅝	Pacific Mail	1
Chi., R. & Q.	1	Pennsylvania	2⅜
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅞	Penn. Sub. R.	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1st pf	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Rep. Steel	⅜
Col. Midland	½	Rio Grande West.	4⅝
Col. Mid. pf	1	St. L. S. W. pf	½
Col. So. 2d pf	¾	Southern Pacific	¾
Dul., S. S. & A.	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	1	Tenn. Coal. & Iron	2¾
Erie 1st pf	½	Third Avenue	5⅞
Federal Steel	1	Union Pacific	⅞
Federal Steel pf	1	Union Pacific pf	½
Illinois Central	1¼	U. S. Leather	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	½	West. Un. Tel.	⅝
Manhattan	2¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. C. & F. pf	1¼	Nat. Lead	¼
Chi. & East. Ill.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	1¾
Chi. G. W., deb.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	4
Den. & R. Grande pf.	½	Pullman Co.	½
Erie Tel. & Tel.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2⅛
K. C., P. & G.	1	U. S. Rubber pf	4
Knick. Ice, Chi.	3		
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., St. L. & N. O. 3½s.	1	Mex. Cent. 1st, inc.	1½
Gen. Elect., deb.	4	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s.	1¼
Kanawha & Mich. 4s.	1	Rome, W. & Og. con.	1
Lake Erie & West. 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	3½

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 2d	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

A quiet market but a strong one was that of yesterday. A number of stocks were traded in considerably beyond recent averages, and generally with advancing tendencies.

South African war dispatches aside, all of the day's news was good news. Railway earnings, money market movements, records made public for a variety of corporations, were all of satisfactory character—and some were surprisingly good. All the prophecies of business shrinkage to mark the beginning of the year prove bad guesses.

It is undoubtedly true, however, that the public does not yet show much new interest in the course of the security market, and commission house business does not materially extend, though the current condition is not as bad in this particular as was evident a month ago. There is perhaps foundation for the growing belief that Wall Street is having merely a waiting time preliminary to Congressional enactment of the Currency bill, whose effects must be influential beyond aught effected by any other legislation in years on years—an influence pronouncedly tonic. In the Stock Exchange district all opinion is practically uniform as to the certainty of good factors being made dominant forthwith the moment Congress shall make the Currency bill a law.

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One feature in yesterday's market had to do with movements in properties which have been under recent pressure by the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange. Third Avenue Street Railroad was an example. It rose rome points on purchases that seemed to reflect covering by bear speculators who are disappointed over the results of their raids. In American Tobacco a similar adv

agraph wires for quotations $5,000 a year, said to be designed to drive all brokerage offices out of the State.

Decrease of $10,400,170 in exports of the principal products of the United States for January, as compared with the same month last year.

Albany and Troy Railroad Company to issue to its stockholders $1,000,000 new stock at par.

Improvements to the plant of the American Steel and Wire Company at Worcester, Mass., expected to give employment to 2,000 more hands.

THIRD AVENUE FINANCES.

The negotiations for the taking up of the floating debt of the Third Avenue Railroad Company have taken a new turn, and one decidedly favorable to the stockholders. It was officially announced yesterday that the bonds in which the debt is to be funded are to bear 5 per cent. interest instead of the previously announced rate, 6 per cent. Besides this, the agreement under which the bonds issued for additional money furnished —over and above that sum which is to pay off the floating debt—were to be convertible at par into new stock of the Third Avenue Company, has been entirely abrogated.

Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company, was asked yesterday whether there had been any change as to the commission to be paid by the syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which is to take the bonds. This commission under the old agreement was 2½ per cent.

"Well," said Mr. Lauterbach, "whatever change there has been has all been in the company's favor." The matter of representation in the Directory had been harmoniously settled, he said. He added that the Directors would meet to-day to take up the dividend question.

"The prospects for paying a dividend are very bright," said he, "and the whole situation has solved itself very agreeably."

NEWS OF THE EXCHANGES.

The week's trading on the Cotton Exchange opened yesterday in a fashion that suggested a continuance of recent extraordinary dealings. The total of transactions aggregated not far from 750,000 bales, and there is evidence in plenty that the striking character of the cotton market at present is attracting some speculative attention which it seldom enjoys. As one active cotton broker said yesterday, "People are trading in cotton who never knew a bale of cotton from a bale of hay." And besides, those who have been tempted by the present market's remarkable breadth and sensitive qualities to "take a flier" in cotton, professional and commercial interests, foreign and domestic, are dealing heavily at present.

Cotton developed strength yesterday notable even in a period of such exhibitions of buoyancy as the product has lately enjoyed. All of the present crop months scored net advances of 37 or 38 points, and other options advances of from 17 to 23 points. A gain of 38 points is only 12 points less than a half a cent a pound. March sold up to 8.59; May and June, each, to 8.65; July to 8.69, (the highwater mark thus far in this bull movement;) August to 8.64, and September, first of the next crop months, to 7.98, or within 2 points of eight-cent cotton.

The first impetus given the market was the strength of Liverpool cables. Liverpool opened 8 to 11 points up, and held almost all of its advance through the day. The South was higher on efforts of Liverpool interests to buy spot cotton, and there was tremendous covering by foreign shorts in the local market during a larger part of the day. Cotton opened here 7 to 19 points up, except in the case of February, which was 29 points up. The dealing in May was as usual exceptionally large, and this option declined sharply from its opening price, 8.45, (which was 18 points up from Saturday's close,) as the result of local profit-taking, and sold down to 8.37 in a little over fifteen minutes.

This weakness was general. Good buying carried the market up again, May selling at 8.49 twenty minutes later, and a trifling reaction followed immediately preceding a period of some steadiness. About 1:30 o'clock orders to buy began to come fast and thick, and the market was forced upward to the close, which was near top figures and very firm. Final bid quotations were: February, 8.60; March, 8.58; April, 8.63; May, 8.64; June, 8.64; July, 8.68; August, 8.63; September, 7.97; October, 7.74; November, 7.59; December, 7.59; January, 1901, 7.59.

Receipts of cotton for Sunday, Monday and yesterday were 78,125 bales, as against 72,692 a week previous and 28,389 a year previous.

Coffee had a dull day yesterday and scored a net decline of 5 to 10 points in the course of 22,000 bags' trading. Havre was weak, and the local market opened 10 to 15 points down, sales at call being 4,000 bags, and rallied somewhat irregularly. Santos and Rio receipts for Sunday and Monday were 32,000 bags.

The wheat market was not active yesterday, though May wheat was unusually strong, closing with a net gain of three-eighths, at 75½, after having sold about a quarter of a cent higher. Paris cables were strong. Reports have it that about 1,500,000 acres out of the 20,000,000 acres of French wheat have been badly damaged, which suggests an impairment of some 20,000,000 bushels. Rumors of Western cold waves are current. A Western business man who arrived in this city from St. Louis yesterday said that the wheat he observed seemed to be in good shape and that he saw no snow on the way. The trade hears, however, of snows west of St. Louis as being factors in the state of the market. Corn and oats were both a little firmer yesterday.

The Consolidated Exchange had a dull day, the market exhibiting firmness in sympathy with Stock Exchange conditions.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following:

Claim of Thomas W. Harris against the City of New York for services rendered and to be rendered, matter of Eleventh Ward Park, sa'd to be $5,500, assignment dated Aug. 2d, 1897, $500.

The securities which the firm was commissioned to sell by order of the Atlantic Trust Company, trustee, (in pursuance of the terms of a trust indenture,) because of default on the interest of bonds of the Railroad Equipment Company and the Ohio Falls Car Company, were all bid in on behalf of the bondholders at 5 cents on the dollar, excepting the lease warrants of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company, which were bid in at 25 cents on the dollar, and six lease warrants of the Charleston, Sumter and Northern Railroad Company, (with a face value of $184.94 each,) which brought $1 for the lot.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4@4½ per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $131,259,289; balances, $7,079,893; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $690,590.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3⅝ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.84¼; demand, $4.87½@4.87⅝; cables, $4.88@4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.84.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: Francs, 5.19¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16@40⅜.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10@15c discount. Chicago—35c discount. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, $1 per $1,000. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 10c premium; over counter, 5c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—American securities opened at about parity level and remained steady all day, with operators rather inactive. The final tone was firm.

In expectation of a new issue, consols declined ⅝ at the opening of the Stock Exchange to-day, dropping from 101 to 100⅝.

Closing prices were as follows: Consols for money, 100⅝; consols for the account, 100 11-16; Canadian, 101⅝; Erie, 13; Erie first preferred, 37⅞; Illinois Central, 110; Union Pacific preferred, 78¾; St. Paul, 128½; New York Central, 138; Pennsylvania, 68⅝; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 70½; Atchison, 21⅜; Louisville, 83⅜; Grand Trunk, 8½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Bar silver closed firm at 27½d per ounce.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent., and for three months' bills, 3⅝@3¾ per cent.

Spanish 4s, 67⅞.

Rand Mines, 32.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 28.87; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.29.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Prices opened fairly firm on the Bourse to-day, but subsequently eased on the decline in the price of consols and various vague rumors regarding the approaching settlement. Toward the close the market became steadier, but undecided. Spanish 4s and Rio Tintos reacted on profit takings. The business in Kaffirs was unfavorable. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 62½c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 19¼c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 68.87½.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day was irregular. Canadian Pacifics were animated and Americans were quiet. Spanish 4s were easier on Paris advices. Local shares were firm, but later declined. Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks; discount rates, short bills 3¼ per cent., three months 3⅝ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.—Business on the Boerse to-day was inactive, speculators being discouraged by the war news. Egyptian unified bonds declined. Americans were maintained, and locals were offered.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Amalgamated was the Boston feature to-day, holding firmly around 95, and imparting strength to the whole copper list. Butte was a second strong copper, selling up to 65, while a call on 400 shares at 100 for sixty days sold at 1 per cent. It is beginning to dawn upon some people that the Amalgamated Company is fast becoming master of the copper situation. One-quarter of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares of Amalgamated at 100 this week. Copper rumors are as confusing as ever, but that may only be the cover for the Amalgamated deals.

Bullish rumors of Morgan buying of Mexican Central securities added to the day's stock market interest.

At the Clearing House 4 per cent. was still quoted, and the demand was somewhat greater than of late. New York funds sold at 10c and 15c discount. Call money, which last week was in good supply to the right borrowers at 3 per cent., is now quoted at 3½ and 4 per cent. Time money on the choicest collateral is still in good supply at 4 per cent. for four to six months. Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	5	5½	Old Colony	3½	
Allouez	3	3⅜	Old Dom	20½	20⅝
Arcadian	18½		Osceola	75	76
Arnold	5½	6¼	Parrot	45	46
Ash Bed	50	100	Pioneer	1⅞	2¼
Atlantic	24		Quincy	140	145
Baltic	20¾	21	Rhode Island	4	4½
Bos. & C. C.	15	20	Santa Fé	6½	7
Boston & M.	277	278	Santa Ysabel	3	3⅜
Butte & Bos.	62	65	Shoe	31½	32
Cal. & Hecla	755	760	Tamarack	192	195
Centennial	18½	19	Utah Con.	30	30½
Franklin	15¾	16	Washington	1	1½
Humboldt			White Knob	16	17
Isle Royale	26		Winona	3½	4
Mohawk	14⅜	15	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A.	242	244	Cen. Mass. pf.	65
Boston & L.	241		Fitchburg pf.	123	124½
Boston & M.	198	199½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110½	
Boston & P.		300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	115	
Bost. El.	98	99	West End.	93	94
Bos. Gas 5s	81				
Cent. Mass.	12½	13			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	338	340	Mex. Tel.	2⅜	3
Chi. Stk. Yds.	135½	137½	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal pf.	116	43½	West. Elec.		44
Erie Tel.		107½	West. El. pf.	61	

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—The market to-day was a modest affair, but the dullness did not prevent prices from hardening, though the only notable change was a sensational spurt in the Electric Storage Battery issues after a long period of languor, the common jumping 10½ and the preferred 9 points, to 90. No explanation was forthcoming for the sudden burst of activity.

A great deal of attention was attracted by heavy buying of Pennsylvania Railroad. The impetus came from Wall Street, where the stock was in demand all day. Here the price touched 67⅝, while it reached 136 in New York, equivalent to 68 in this market. The move gave rise to vague stories of pending deals, but they all lacked confirmation. A steady demand was observed for Asphalt and Western New York and Pennsylvania, each of which scored a slight improvement. In Union Traction there was a constant absorption of offerings by a prominent house, but the stock receded in the face of it. Philadelphia Electric was firm and United Gas Improvement displayed exceptional strength.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21½	21¾	Marsden	10	10¼
Choctaw	33	34	Phila. & Erie	22	23
Con. Tr. N.J.	61	62½	Phila. Trac.	98¾	98½
Con. Tr. Pitts.	25¾	25½	Union Trac.	39⅜	39⅝
El. Stge. Bat.	90½	93	U. Gas Imp.	153	154
El. Co. of A.	13⅞	14	Welsbach Lt.	40	42
Lehigh Val.	25½	25¾	W.N.Y. & P.	7⅞	7½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Metropolitan Elevated preferred, on which a 2½ per cent. dividend was declared, opened at 80⅞, and went quickly to 82¼, subsequently declining to 81½, and closing at 81¾. The trust certificates sold at 28⅛@28. Tin Plate common opened at 34, and advanced a point. After a decline, it closed at 35. West Chicago ranged from 112 at the start to 111, recovering the loss at the close. National Steel opened at 49¼, and closed at 50⅜. Other stocks were very close, except Union Traction common, which declined 2 points from 27.

	High.	Low.	Close.
193..Linseed	16	15½	15⅝
661..Linseed pf.	58⅞	58	58⅞
650..Tin Plate	35	34	35
30..Chicago Canal & Dock	155	155	155
245..Chicago Union Traction	71	71	71
27..Chic. Union Traction pf.	77	25	71
2..Diamond Match	77⅜	77	77⅜
50..Lake St. Elevated	127½	127	127
100..Lake St. Elevated ctfs.	11	11	11
2,910..Metropolitan Elevated	10	10	10¼
200..Met. Elevated ctfs.	82¼	80⅞	81⅝
837..National Biscuit	25½	25	25
100..National Carbon	35	38½	38⅝
400..National Steel	20¾	20½	20½
100..North Chicago	50⅜	49¼	50⅜
241..West Chicago	227	227	227
	112	111	112

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends are announced by the Federal Steel Company, the New York and Hoboken Ferry Company, and the American Coal Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Old Dominion Steamship Company was held at the general offices of the company, Pier 26, North River, yesterday for the election of a Board of Directors. The old board was unanimously re-elected.

It is announced that the subscription books for $23,000,000 United Railways Company of St. Louis first general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds will be opened by Brown Brothers & Co., of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston this morning, and will close the same day at 3 P. M. or earlier.

United Engineering Company.

The stockholders of the United Engineering and Contracting Company met yesterday afternoon at 13 Park Row and re-elected the following Directors for the ensuing year: D. L. Hough, President of the company; J. G. Livingston, Frederick Wooley, Cambridge Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Jr., and C. E. F. McCann. The Directors met and re-elected the old officers.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Borough of Brooklyn Tobacco Manufacturing and Novelty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Baldwin and G. J. Wiederhold, Brooklyn.

Progressive Italian American Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $2,000. Directors—Angelo Rezzano, D. C. Bourquin, and Victor Schrivani, New York City.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 13.—The Yates and Porterfield Trading Company was incorporated to-day to conduct a general shipping and trading business; capital, $400,000. The new company succeeds to the business formerly conducted by Yates & Porterfield of New York.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13.—The following charters were granted at Dover to-day:

The Pusey Holliday Ice and Coal Company of Philadelphia, to manufacture ice; cap.tal, $130,000.

The National Security and Trust Company of New York, to do a general trust business; capital, $600,000.

The Fidelity Corporation Trust Company of Wilmington; capital, $100,000.

The Charles H. Elliott Company of Philadelphia, engravers and printers; capital, $150,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in yesterday's market for outside securities was confined to three or four issues, while the majority of the stocks on the list were almost entirely neglected. Prices followed a somewhat irregular course, but the majority of stocks traded in at all showed strength, and ended the day with net gains that in several cases were fairly large. Among the industrials were several prominent issues, notably Rubber Goods, which showed a substantial advance. Most of the stocks prominent in last week's trading were quiet, with the exception of Amalgamated Copper and one or two other stocks. Traders took little interest in the market, and the day's commission business was not sufficient to give the market much life.

RUBBER GOODS was unusually active, on buying induced by the showing of the company's earnings presented to the stockholders at the r annual meeting, held yesterday. The report shows net earnings for the fiscal year of $1,409,422, exclusive of $80,000 estimated, earned by concerns acquired by the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company since Nov. 1 last. Three quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. were paid on the preferred stock, leaving a balance of $1,068,752. Of this amount $357,297 was placed in the reser e account and $457,668 considered available for dividends. There is at present outstanding $15,134,600 of common stock and $7,621,300 of preferred stock. The common stock yesterday was active to the extent of about 1,000 shares and the price advanced to 31¼. It closed at 30⅞ bid, a net gain of seven-eighths of a point. No transactions were made in the preferred stock.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was the only one of the copper stocks that was largely traded in. It was in good demand, and the price was advanced from about 93¾ to 95¼, and at the close it showed a net gain of 1⅝ points. Transactions amounted probably to about 2,500 shares. Buying was of the same character as that which last week brought about such a sharp rise in the stock. Insiders are said to be very confident of the stock's reaching a much higher level on the completion of negotiations at present under way.

LITTLE TIGER GOLD MINING was active and strong. It advanced sharply on buying by insiders. On transactions in about 5,000 shares the price rose from 46 to 62, closing at the latter figure, with a net gain of 18 points.

NATIONAL TUBE common recovered part of its loss of the final day of last week, and closed with a fractional net gain. Highest sales were made at 50¼, odd lots selling as high as 50⅜. It closed at 49⅞ bid, the last sale being effected at 50. Practically no change showed in the preferred stock.

NATIONAL GRAMOPHONE sold at 48. This issue has been very dull, awaiting the statement of the company's condition, which is expected very shortly. It is said that the report will show earnings much in excess of the amount required to pay the regular dividends of 1 per cent. a month.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was in demand, but very little stock was offered, and transactions were limited to a few hundred shares. In the preferred stock sales were made at 44, and this issue closed at 44½ bid, a net gain of 2 points. Large demand appears for both issues of the stock, and seemingly the interests desirous of procuring stock are the same that were accumulating it when the common stock was active around 26 about two weeks ago.

STANDARD OIL, on transactions aggregating about 175 shares, sold up to 542 and closed at 537 bid, a net gain of 7 points.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.
Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅞	2
New Amsterdam	24	26
New Amsterdam pf.	44½	
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97½	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31	
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	76	78
American Bicycle	17	20
American Bicycle pf.	49	50
American Bicycle bonds		92½
American Chicle	54½	58
American chicle pf.	85	93
American Woolen	24½	25
American Woolen pf.	82½	83
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf.	45½	
Consol. Ry. El. Lighting & Equip.	15	
Distilling Company of America	6½	7¼
Distilling Company of America pf.	24½	25
Empire Steel	23	24
Empire Steel pf.	63	64
Electric Axle Light & Power	3¾	4¼
Electric Boat	19	35
Electric Boat pf.	18	60
Havana Commercial	16½	18
Havana Commercial pf.	58	60
International Pump	18	19
International Pump pf.	66	68
Nat. Enameling & Stamp	29	30½
Nat. Enameling & Stamp pf.	87	89
National Gramophone	48	52
National Salt	46	47
National Salt pf.	77	78
National Tube	49⅞	50¼
National Tube pf.	92⅝	93½
Otis Elevator	22	22½
Otis Elevator pf.	87	89
Royal Baking Powder pf.	93	94¼
Rubber Goods Mfg.	30⅝	31½
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	82	84
Sloss-Sheffield	32	72½
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	71½	540
Standard Oil of New Jersey	537	5¼
Telegraph, Telephone & Cable of A.	½	
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar		

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	95	95¼
American Air Power	40	47
Arizona Lead	10	11¾
Asphalt Company of America	13⅞	14
British Columbia Copper	12	10⅜
California Copper	10	4
Central Fireworks	3½	14
Central Fireworks pf.	11	60
Chicago & Alton sub.	55	107
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	106¼	96
Electric Vehicle	93	52
Electric Vehicle pf.	48	100
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	70	1
Flemington Coal & Coke	1	22½
General Carriage	20	5
Illinois Transportation	5	6
Kansas City, P. & G. pf., (new)	2	2½
Kansas City, P. & G. 4s, (new)	42	43½
Little Tiger Gold Mining	62	68⅜
*Markeen Copper	62	65
Mexican 5s	5	7
New York Transportation	98½	99¼
New England Transportation	9½	10
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	6	6½
Pittsburg Coal	21¼	22
Pittsburg Coal pf.	22½	23¼
St. Louis subs. ful paid, ex div.	82	84
St. Louis common	119	121
St. Louis pf.	25	
Retsof	80	
Retsof bonds	29	32
Storage Power	80	84
Superior & Boston Copper	20	24
Tennessee Copper	⅛	3-16
Trust Company of America	16	16⅜
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	190	194
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	26	28
*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.	61½	63

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.
Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	103	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	236	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106½	107½
Columbus Railway pf.	103	104
Columbus Railway 5s	20	24
Con. Traction of N. J.	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	58	60
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
Kings County Elevated 4s (new)	84	85
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	65
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	88¼	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	20½	27½
New Orleans Traction pf.	99	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
North Jersey Street Railway	28	29
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	111
United Traction bonds	113¾	114½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	25	27½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	5	8
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	69	71
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103	103½
Consolidated Gas of Newark		55
Consolidated Gas of Newark, bds		103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	23½	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105¼	106
Denver Gas	39	40
Essex & Hudson Gas	76	79
Indianapolis Gas	35	40
Indianapolis Gas bonds	100	105
Mutual Gas of New York	101	103
Madison (Wis.) stock	375	300
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	18	20
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	70¼	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	108	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	106	109
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	55	56
St. Joseph (Mo.)	107	109
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	40	46
St. Paul Gas Stock	96	98
St. Paul Gas bonds	50	55
Standard Gas, New York	86	89
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	115	125
Standard Gas 1st	140	150
Syracuse Gas stock	115	117
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	15
Western Gas	97	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	100

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	23	105
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	20
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	89¼
Hoboken Ferry (new)	89½	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	70
		110

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Ferry	37	38½
Union Ferry bonds	99	100½

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf.	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	106	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8	10
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	41	43
General Chemical	79	81
General Chemical pf.	59	
Hudson River Telephone	97	100
Lorillard Company pf.	117	118
Standard Coupler		105
Trenton Potteries	37	40
Trenton Potteries pf.	6	10
Union Typewriter	48	
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	30	32
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	110½	112½
Worthington Pump	120	122
Worthington Pump pf.	106	107

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.	105	105½
Iron Steamboat		3
Iron Steamboat bonds	47	55

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Feb.	$38,149	$37,306	$35,685
From July 1	1,322,121	1,115,963	1,106,422

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	921	921	921
1st week Feb.	131,100	119,688	123,446
From July 1	4,415,216	4,325,788	2,976,271

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Mileage	6,952	6,678	6,547
1st week Feb.	486,000	428,000	385,000
From Jan. 1	2,637,448	2,292,448	2,058,000

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

Mileage	1,540	1,524	1,524
1st week Feb.	148,554	125,915	113,584
From July 1	3,854,136	3,788,832	3,679,298

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

Mileage	930	930	930
1st week Feb.	129,208	120,114	96,614
From July 1	4,039,868	3,497,769	3,273,015

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

Mileage	547	537	535
1st week Feb.	72,708	56,364	52,161
From July 1	2,546,705	2,080,964	2,057,854

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—

Mileage	336	336	336
4th week Jan.	168,407	144,490	
Month	430,541	356,715	
From July 1	3,035,814	2,827,447	

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Mileage		1,673	1,666
1st week Feb.	171,400	128,000	130,000
From July 1	6,144,700	5,591,900	5,099,800

EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—

Mileage	146	146	156
1st week Feb.	26,369	22,889	20,256
1st week Feb.	5,474	5,864	4,765
From July 1	228,025	214,396	211,651

EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—

Mileage	174	174	167
From July 1	893,147	783,093	762,993

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—

Mileage	172	172	172
1st week Feb.	13,580	10,568	8,688
From Jan.	76,669	59,168	51,145

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Mileage	2,988	2,988	2,985
1st week Feb.	550,280	426,630	437,715
From July 1	17,015,804	14,241,116	13,316,212

MEXICAN CENTRAL—

Mileage	2,010	2,010	1,956
1st week Feb.	306,231	252,601	238,422
From Jan. 1	1,834,080	1,476,891	1,315,927

MEXICAN NATIONAL—

Mileage	1,206	1,219	1,219
1st week Feb.	123,918	114,866	111,239
From Jan. 1	753,891	665,256	575,052

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

Mileage	507	366	366
1st week Feb.	44,656	40,797	36,478
From July 1	1,788,970	1,454,469	1,426,623

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—

Mileage	2,208	2,197	2,197
1st week Feb.	235,097	205,875	200,274
From July 1	8,369,081	8,060,898	8,269,239

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,938
1st week Feb.	489,000	429,000	404,000
From Jan. 1	2,785,303	2,525,486	2,544,960
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week Feb.	21,000	18,000	14,000
From Jan. 1	112,165	108,921	87,894

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

Mileage	481	481	481
1st week Feb.	69,272	58,122	73,153
From July 1	2,123,241	2,526,141	2,525,134

NORFOLK & WESTERN—

Mileage	1,551	1,561	1,570
1st week Feb.	247,035	191,795	183,043
From July 1	8,350,992	7,078,445	6,841,386

OHIO RIVER—

Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Feb.	20,105	16,381	15,928
From Jan. 1	115,126	90,722	87,403

PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—

Mileage	254	254	331
1st week Feb.	20,575	17,078	17,333
From Jan. 1	104,066	82,877	82,539

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

Mileage	180	180	180
1st week Feb.	9,464	6,985	6,504
From July 1	324,780	310,277	254,592

RIO GRANDE WESTERN—

Mileage	610	582	550
1st week Feb.	70,500	39,700	41,700
From July 1	2,704,350	2,000,639	2,144,787

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—

Mileage	1,385	1,385	1,162
1st week Feb.	$142,509	$128,939	$115,042
From July 1	4,819,275	4,343,635	4,201,470

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Mileage	1,258	1,258	1,223
1st week Feb.	112,000	102,000	111,000
From July 1

sponding period of last year. Total from Jan. 1, $67,070,082, against $60,490,551 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.02	.02
Andes	.05	.05
Belcher	.21	.21
Best & Belcher	.14	.33
Bullion	.03	.03
Caledonia	.36	.33
Challenge Con	.20	.20
Choliar	.17	.18
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va	1.55	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Crown Point	.10	.10
Gould & Curry	.15	.17
Hale & Norcross	.30	.30
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.08	.08
Kentucky Con	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.24	.25
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.57	.57
Overman	.09	.08
Potosi	.26	.24
Savage	.11	.10
Sag Belcher	.01	.01
Sierra Nevada	.49	.49
Standard	2.50	2.85
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.07	.07
Union Con	.28	.29
Utah Con	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Silver bars	59⅝	59⅝
Mexican dollars	48@48½	48@48½
Drafts, sight	.15	.15
Telegraph	.17½	.17½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SURINGS, Feb. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	37⅝	37⅞	38	38½
Alamo	16¾	17⅛	16¾	16⅞
Anaconda	42½	47	45	47½
Anchoria	90	95	90	95
Argentum	18	18½	18	18½
Bankers'	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16½
Battle	35¼	36	35¼	36
Blue Bell	12	13	12	13
Colo	270	275	267	275
Columbine	20	21	20	21
Consolidated	17¼	17½	17	17¼
Damon	27⅜	27⅝	27¼	28
Elkton	118	118⅜	118	118⅜
El Paso	32½	35	34	35
Findlay	13¼	13½	13⅜	13⅝
Fleece	28	31	28	31
Garfield	15⅜	15½	15¼	15½
Gibson	25	25¼	25	25¼
Gould	34	36	34	36
Isabella	130¼	130⅝	130¼	130½
Independence	58	60	59½	60
Jackpot	60⅜	61¼	60½	61¼
King	100	100	100	103
Moon Anchor	64½	65	64	65
Matos	26	29½	26	28
National	12⅞	13¼	12¼	12⅜
Ophir	58½	60	55	60
Pharmacist Con	12⅜	13¼	13⅛	13½
Pinnacle	25½	26	25½	25⅝
Portland	235	237	237½	240
*Raven	83¼	84	83¼	84
Rawlings	29	30	25½	30
Rosa	69⅝	73	69½	70
Sovereign	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10¼
Tornado	55¼	55½	50⅝	51
Union	47⅜	48½	49½	49¾
Vindicator	157⅜	160	159	165
Work	32½	32⅞	32¼	32⅜
Zenobia	20½	21	20½	21

*March dividend, 1 cent.

STEEL PLANT FOR TENNESSEE.

Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company Extending Operations.

George L. Carter of Bristol, Tenn., President of the Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Company, is at the Hoffman House. Speaking of the conditions of trade in the South he said:

"We feel very much encouraged. Business is excellent, and in a short time we shall start an additional steel plant at Middlesborough, Tenn. Much is being done to develop East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia, and the large naval orders which will soon be placed by France and Germany must necessarily stimulate business."

E. B. Craig, Treasurer of Tennessee, and also of the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, who is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, expressed similar views.

Coffee Exports from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The statement was made to-day at the War Department that the total exports of coffee from the Island of Puerto Rico from the date of the American occupation to Nov. 30, 1899, was 53,243,025 pounds, valued at $6,139,955. Of the amount exported during the period mentioned, France received 21,501,479 pounds, valued at $2,583,683; Spain, 8,102,696 pounds, valued at $969,729; Italy, 5,727,557 pounds, valued at $662,781. The United States received 2,608,642 pounds, valued at $299,339. The annual average exports of coffee during the years 1887-91 was 40,349,000 pounds, valued at $4,945,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The New York Fire Insurance Exchange will meet to-day.

Montgomery & Funkhouser have been appointed Chicago agents of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C.

The Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters has taken steps to compel the agents in the broomcorn district to maintain existing fire insurance rates.

H. S. Visscher of Syracuse, New York Special Agent of the Farmers' Insurance Company of York, Penn., has been appointed Special Agent of the Aachen and Munich Insurance Company of Germany for this State.

At the annual meeting of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company yesterday the following Trustees of the first class were elected: Gustav Amsinck, Francis M. Bacon, William B. Boulton, Waldron P. Brown, James G. De Forest, Everett Frazar, Charles H. Marshall, Gustav H. Schwab, Clement A. Griscom, George C. Clark, and Cornelius Eldert.

The insurance on the property of Schneider & Veltung, at 1,459 Third Avenue, which was considerably damaged by fire last Saturday night, was distributed as follows: Western of Toronto, $3,500; New York Underwriters, $2,000; Germania, $1,500; London Assurance, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,500; Traders' of Chicago, $1,500; Imperial, $1,500; Citizens' of New York, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Rate Committee of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange issued a ruling yesterday to the effect that policies covering the building at 365 and 367 Broadway, owned by the American Express Company, and insured under a general schedule, is not entitled to exemption from an 80 per cent. coinsurance clause, and that policies issued to the Adams, American, or any other express company, and covering insurance under a general schedule, are not exempt from the rules and rates of the Exchange.

President C. H. Woodworth of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents sent a circular letter to the Presidents of the different State associations of local agents, asking them to address their Senators and Representatives in behalf of the bill introduced in Congress to amend the War Revenue act by changing the method of collecting the tax imposed by the original act upon insurance companies. President Woodworth states that this measure, (Senate bill No. 2,382 and House of Representatives bill No. 6,247,) which provides for the payment of the tax by the fire insurance companies directly to the Government will not reduce the tax or diminish the revenue, but will relieve the business of the annoyance and unnecessary labor attending the use of stamps. The letter is signed by President Woodworth and by Secretary Frank F. Holmes, A. H. Robinson, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Myer Cohen, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation.

Seeks Removal of Carter Contractors.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Addison Brown of the United States District Court for the removal of Col. John F. Gaynor, Edward H. and William T. Gaynor, and Benjamin D. Greene, the members of the Atlantic Contracting Company jointly indicted in Savannah, Ga., with ex-Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, United States Engineers, on the charges of conspiracy and of having defrauded the United States out of $575,000 in connection with the Savannah River and Cumberland Sound improvement work. Abram J. Rose of the firm of Rose, Kellogg & Smith, counsel for the accused contractors, asked for time to prepare his case, saying that Commissioner Shields's decision was rendered on Saturday. Judge Brown set Saturday at noon for the hearing of the arguments.

Driver Killed by Long Island Train.

James Ross, forty years old, of 36 Cooper Street, Brooklyn, a driver for the Anglo-Swiss Milk Company, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a rapid transit train of the Long Island Railroad, at Bushwick Avenue and Aberdeen Street. There is no gate at the crossing, and Ross did not see his danger until too late. His skull was crushed in and his body frightfully mangled. The horse escaped without a scratch. The engineer, F. Austin, was arrested.

PECULIAR WILL CONTEST.

Sister of a Windsor Hotel Victim Demands Proof of Death.

A will contest with peculiar features is on trial before Surrogate Thomas. It involves the question of whether or not a woman who, it is supposed, perished in the Windsor Hotel fire March 17 last is actually dead. The contest is being made by Mrs. Alma Louise Fellows, who asserts that there is no proof that her sister, Miss Annie Taylor Morgan, actually perished in the fire.

Miss Morgan made her home at the hotel, and was seen there on the day of the fire. Some time after the fire a paper purporting to be her last will was filed by Miss Hattie Leland, a relative of the late Warren Leland, proprietor of the hotel. The will left in trust to Miss Leland about $250,000, which was to go to Ina Leland Smith when the latter became of age. In addition to lack of proof of death, Miss Fellows alleges that undue influence was used in inducing Miss Morgan to execute the will.

The contestant alleges that Miss Morgan was rather eccentric in her manner; that she frequently made trips abroad without informing her friends, and that she really left the hotel the day of the fire and was not there when so many lives were lost.

The fact that she was not seen during the excitement of the fire, and that no trace of her body was found in the ruins will also be presented.

The testimony yesterday was given by the proponents and was intended merely to prove the will. Considerable testimony as to the fire and the excitement attending it was brought out at the hearing.

Seven Clubs in New Association.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The new American Baseball Association was formally organized with seven clubs to-day. John McGraw and Phil Peterson of Baltimore were appointed as a committee to secure the eighth city. As the circuit now stands, it includes, in the West, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Louisville; in the East, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Block Front on One Hundred and First Street Sold—Valuable Gore Disposed Of at Auction.

Flake & Dowling have bought, through Slawson & Hobbs, from Dr. Alfred Haine of Paris, France, the entire block front, consisting of thirteen lots, on the north side of One Hundred and First Street, between Broadway and West End Avenue. The plot has frontages of 100 feet on Broadway, 325 feet on One Hundred and First Street, and 100.11 feet on West End Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from A. M. Bendheim, through Charles Griffith Moses & Brother, the five-story flat, 25 by 80, at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Sixty-third Street.

Steindler & Gussaroff have bought the two five-story flats 1,149 and 1,151 Park Avenue, near Ninety-sixth Street.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling 699 Madison Avenue, 19.4 by 50, has been sold.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to an investor the four-story brick building 140 West Fourth Street, 22 by 109.

The Auction Room.

A peculiar little gore was disposed of yesterday at auction by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. It is at the southwest corner of Elm and Great Jones Streets, and was acquired by the city in connection with the widening of the former thoroughfare. Its frontage on Great Jones Street is only half an inch; it extends 100.6 feet along Elm Street, and measures 8.4 feet on its southerly line and 100.2 feet on its westerly line. As is usual in such cases, where land is sold by the city, an upset price had been fixed—in this case $8,600—and on a single bid at that figure Leo Schlesinger became the buyer of the narrow strip. It contains about 420 square feet. Other offerings at auction yesterday resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

424 to 420 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 108 by 112.6, four five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to Henry Keale $23,485

By Solomon De Walltearss.

Partition Sale.

297 and 299 Bleecker Street, northeast corner of Barrow Street, 39 by 75 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with store; together with 26 Barrow Street, adjoining the foregoing, 26 by 65, five-story brick tenement, with stores; to the defendant, Matilda Stein 43,800

3,387 and 3,389 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 48.3 by 84.1 by 47.8 by 80, three-story frame tenements, with stores; to the defendant, Matilda Stein 20,000

One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 84.1 feet west of Third Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, two lots, 27.10 and 27.9, respectively, by 121.10; easterly lot to the defendant, Matilda Stein.. 3,400

Westerly lot, to Henry Mahnken 3,300

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Prescott Avenue, northwest side, 325.10 feet northeast of Bolton Road, running through to Nichols Place, 200 by 297.10 by 201.4 by 267.4, a plot of sixteen lots; partition sale, to the plaintiff, V. Everett Macy 3,675

18 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.4, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension; partition sale, to S. Osgood Pell & Co., representing W. W. & T. H. Hall 87,000

1,469 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-third Street, 22.2 by 80, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with stores, and a two-story brick building at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Peter Doelger 3,636

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 213 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 210 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100, five-story brick tenement.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William G. Bates, referee, Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of Two Hundred and Sixth Street, 99.11 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,848.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Alfred Lauterbach, referee, 304 Pleasant Avenue, east side, 29.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25.1 by 73, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $4,569; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederic E. Perham, referee, 227 Grand Street, south side, 127.9 feet west of the Bowery, 24 by 55.4, three-story brick and frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $17,556.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 146, 148, and 150 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Seventh Avenue, each 16.8 by 99.11, three three-story brick dwellings.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 2,617 and 2,619 Broadway, northwest corner of Ninety-ninth Street, 50.11 by 100 by 50.1 by 100, seven-story brick and stone apartment house.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samson Lachman, referee, 2,784 Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $7,475.

By John N. Golding, sale by order of the assignee, William J. Underwood, 141 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 225 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 2,076 Second Avenue, for a three-story brick storehouse, 25 by 35; Mary Thompson, premises, owner; S. D. Cohen, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, for a two-story brick factory, 50 by 70; Richard Furlong of 500 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; C. Stegmayer, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 1,166 and 1,168 Simpson Street, to two three-story frame tenements; Marty Del Donno, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $650.

Nos. 318 and 320 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a six-story brick factory; A. L. Heyer of 70 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 1,736 and 1,738 Madison Avenue, to two five-story brick tenements; Joseph Gottlieb estate, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 35 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Harris Sackin of 35 Allen Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $750.

Nos. 584 and 586 Ninth Avenue, to two four-story brick tenements; Mrs. L. Y. Lesser of 590 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, owner; A. Barmyer, architect; cost, $150.

No. 120 Franklin Street, to a five-story brick store; J. L. Bremer estate, owner; James C. Hoes & Sons of 10 Liberty Place, builders; cost, $200.

BIG SUBURBAN REALTY DEAL.

New Company to Develop a $3,000,000 Tract Near Mamaroneck.

One of the largest suburban development enterprises ever undertaken in the neighborhood of New York is that which is now being carried forward by the recently incorporated Altonwood Park Realty and Investment Company. This corporation has recently purchased for about $3,000,000 a tract of about 1,000 acres at Mamaroneck, Westchester County. The property begins on the upland immediately back of the present village of that name, and extends away to the north and west almost to the Mount Vernon Boulevard.

Something over $500,000 has already been spent in developing the tract, in the opening of boulevards and smaller roads, and, according to those who are behind the enterprise, the work of beautifying the section has only just begun. The tract has been divided into villa plots.

The Rev. Dr. George H. Corey, who was for a long time pastor of the Metropolitan Church, in Washington, D. C., is President of the Altonwood Park Realty and Investment Company. S. Webber Parker, a large real estate owner in this city, is its Vice President and Treasurer, and A. J. Aubin, formerly with the Columbia Investment and Real Estate Company, is its Secretary and General Manager.

The property is rich in natural advantages. Along one side of it flows the Mamaroneck River, while smaller streams cross it at several places. A chain of small lakes, almost in the centre of the tract, adds not a little to the natural beauty of the landscape.

To these natural advantages have been added such improvements as will make Altonwood Park almost an independent community. On the Mamaroneck River are the Altonwood Park Water Works and an electric light plant. The Altonwood Park Club house, already built, is an attractive stone structure, while the club stables near by will furnish accommodations for a large number of horses, making the maintenance of separate stables unnecessary for residents of the section.

Deed to the Late Roswell P. Flower.

A deed in which the late Roswell P. Flower is named as grantee was filed in the Register's Office yesterday. The instrument was dated March 30, 1899, and by it Caroline V. Brown transfers for a consideration of $19,000 a one-sixth interest in the property on the north side of Fifty-eighth Street, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Feb. 13.

CATHERINE ST, w s, 160 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Charles A. McQueston to Bengt Nelson 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.5; Paul Fauvel to Sophie Hastorf. 175

LENOX AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; Sophie Rothschild to John W. Steiner and wife 100

LEROY ST, 19, 25x80; Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, to Hannah Wool 11,000

MAIDEN LANE, 41 and 43, 43.3x132x41.8 x127.8; Anne D. Thomson, individually and as executrix, to Charles Knapp 1

MOTT AV, e s, 482.2 ft s of 144th St, 25x 152.6x25.6x147.5; Edwin C. Hoyt, referee, to George V. N. Baldwin 14,000

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 29, w s, 20x80; Annie M. Gillman and another to Oleana Dearborn, ½ part 9,250

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 32, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Annie T. Connolly 550

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 34, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Honora Kingston 550

PARKER AV, e s, Lot 33, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to John W. Kingston and wife 550

SPRING ST, 211, n s, 22x68.6x22x70.6; Donald F. Ayres to William C. Stratton. 1

TAYLOR AV, n w s, Lot 152, map of Belmont village, 100x100; Emily Wood to Mary M. Bickford, quit claim 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 117.6 ft n of 168th St, 27.3x150; Freda Steurer to Joseph Henschel 1

WATER ST, w corner of Fletcher St, 27 x43.4x27x43.7; Robert H. Arnold to William H. Arnold, ½ part 2,500

WOOSTER ST, e s, 201 ft s of Spring St, 25x100; Isidor Cohen and others to Sarah Haas 34,500

4TH AV or St, 32, n s, w ¼ of Lot 572, map of Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Thomas E. Fitzgerald to Albert B. Hardy 1

4TH AV or St, 32, n s, e ½ of w ½ of lot, map of the Village of Wakefield, 25x114; Thomas E. Fitzgerald to Albert B. Hardy 1

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x108; Unionport; Margaret C. Law to Samuel Henry ..... Exch.

35TH ST, n s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Charles La C. Hoff to Elizabeth S. Arnold 1

53D ST, s s, extends from 11th to 12th Av, 800 x n 90 to n s of 53d St; William K. Niver and another to the City of New York 1

58TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; Caroline V. Brown to Roswell P. Flower, 1-6 part 1

63D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Elizabeth Wilson to John F. L. Morris 1

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Missouria B. and Harry S. Houpt to John E. Falk, rerecorder 1

133D ST, n s, 268.4 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Joseph D. Jennings to Clement H. Smith 1

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; Anna M. Somerville to Anna C. Stein 1

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.8; James J. Nealis, referee, to John A. Johnson 10,000

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; John A. Johnson to Walter E. Taylor 1

8TH AV, e s, 26 ft e of Fox St, runs n 96.7 x w 19.2 to Fox St, x to 25 x e 120 x s 42.8 x s e 59.8 to Westchester Av, x s w 40.5 to 165th St, x w 95 to beginning; Henry D. Tiffany to Robert Proddow ... 100

168TH ST, new line, n, 100 ft e of Union Av, 120x126.5; Arthur C. Mander to William Robitzek 1

184TH ST, s e corner of Granite Place, 44.1x82.5x45.8x107.10; Frederick W. Willcox to the Bronx Borough Bank 3,000

Recorded Leases.

BRADY, Lizzie F., to Walter Bissell; 1,580 Madison Av, 5 3-12 years 1,400

GLEASON, Michael, to Patrick; 1,580 Webster Av, e s, 75 ft s of 175th St, 70x 90, 5 years ..... $900 to 1,500

JACOBS, Aaron, to the Superlative Tea and Coffee Company; Forsyth St, 5, 3 years, 5½ months 450

KEENAN, Michael J., to Michael Kennedy; Lenox Av, n e corner of 137th St, 4 7-12 years $1,500 1,700

MARKIEWICZ, Marcus, to Benjamin Bernstein and another; 305 Madison St, 3 years 2,942

MAYER, Isaac, to Lawrence E. Kohl; Madison Av, s e corner of 98th St, 5½ years $1,200, 1,800

MORRIS, Henry L., trustee, to Alonzo D. Grey; 120 East 17th St, 5 9-12 years, $1,600 1,680

NEHER, John, to Henry Kochter; 266 West 22d St, 5 years 1,100

OLCOTT, Janet, to John Callahan; 58 Cortlandt St and 166 Greenwich St, 10 years. 2,720

SATTELMAYER, Herman, to Niel Donohue; 212 Grand St, 2 years 1,800

WHITE, Mary A., to Charles Schaefer; 1,937 Madison Av, 5 years 1,300

WITTENBERG, Charles J., to Joseph H. La Vigne; 681 Columbus Av, n e corner 93d St, 10 years 3,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BECKER, Dietrich, to Frederick M. St. John; Opdyke Av, n s, 126.11 ft e of the Bronx River Road, 1 year 1,000

BERLS, Magdalene, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 627 Amsterdam Av, 2 years 18,000

BLOCK, Emil, to Edward and Henry Hirsh and another; 7th Av, n w corner of 113th St, ¾ year 90,000

CIMINO, Vito and Caterina, to Giuseppe and Antonio Colombo; 110 and 112 Mulberry St, 1 year 3,400

FUNAI, Francesco, to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children; Sullivan St, e s, 200 ft n of Houston St, 5 years 15,000

FUSCO, Giovanni, and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 112th St, s s, 300, 275, 250, and 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (four mortgages,) each 16,000

GOLDEN, James W., to John C. Schawe; 112th St, n s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 5,000

GORE, Anthony, to Jacob Ruppert; Grand St, 212, saloon lease, demand 1,040

GUNTZER, Charles, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 43d St, 1 year 17,500

GUNTZER, Charles, to Nathan Abrahams and others; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 43d St, 5 years 2,500

HEYNER, Moritz B., to George B. Brueckle; 175 Houston St, 3 years 1,500

IRIS, Mary and Henry J., to Bella Hauser; 3d Av, e s, 75.6 ft s of 96th St, 3 years.. 1,000

JONES, James J., to Charles G. Stachelberg and others; 90th St, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 17,000

JONES, James J., to Charles Nosser; 90th St, n s, 225 ft e of Park Av, 3 years 5,000

KNAPP, Charles F., to United States Trust Company; 41 and 43 Maiden Lane, demand 170,000

LAWRENCE, Ida E. B., to Marie C. Wintjen; Kossuth Av, s w s, Lot 31, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years.. 800

LEVY, Jacob, to Solomon Loeb; 48 to 52 Orchard St, 1 year 2,500

MILLER, Isaac, to Benigno S. Suarez and another, trustees; 96 Orchard St, 5 years 18,000

MORRIS, Ellen J., to Julia L. Waldo and others; 706 Greenwich St, 2 years 3,500

PEARSALL, Charles B., to Ann M. Hughes; parcel of 27 acres on road from Westchester Village to William's Bridge, adjoining land of Capt. William Bowne, &c.; also parcel of 5 acres on same road opposite above; also parcel of 49 acres 27 and 928-1,000 perches on same road, adjoining land of Quimby Watson and Haddle, and plot at s corner of Holzapel's land and adjoining land of Pearsall & Arnow, Jr., 1¾ years 4,000

PRODDOW, Robert, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 165th St, n s, 26 ft e of Fox St, 3 years 8,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Lottie Schlussel; 21st St, s s, 280 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Charles Scholle; 21st St, s s, 240.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.... 10,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Charles Scholle; 21st St, s s, 200.6 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.... 10,000

SCHLOSS, Moses, to Jacob and Max Friedman, trustee; 21st St, s s, 220 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 10,000

SMITH, Mary M., to Felicia Livor; West Broadway, w s, 140 ft s of 3d St, 1-6 part 900

SMITH, Charles J., to the John Kress Brewing Company; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue A, demand 9,400

SMITH, Charles J., to Katherine Elias, guardian, &c.; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue A, 3 years 39,000

SMITH, Charles J., to Rudolph J. Muller; 10th St, n e corner of Avenue A, 1 year. 1,500

STANLEY, James, to James Morrison, Jr.; University Place, s e corner of 12th St, demand 21,500

STARR, Susan T. L., to Otto and Philip Schildwachter; 82 Dey St, 3 years 8,500

STEINER, John W., to Sophie Rothschild; Lenox Av, w s, 25.11 ft n of 114th St, 3 years 8,000

STEVENS, William, to the Franklin Savings Bank; 70 West 52d St, 1 year 22,000

STRATTON, William C., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 211 Spring St, installments 10,000

STRAUSS, Sarah, to Henry H. Hendricks and another, executors, &c.; 82d St, s s, 81.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.. 1,500

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Susan A. Austin; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 1,000

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Edward S. Prince; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 500

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Sarah M. Sturges; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 20,500

TAYLOR, Walter E., to Joseph E. Gallagher; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, demand 500

THE JOHN KRESS BREWING COMPANY to Venie J. Peters, executrix, &c.; 80th St, s s, 178 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years.. 8,000

WAGENER, August P., and wife to Amanda Wolff; 2d Av, w s, 72.1 ft n of 3d St, 5 years 16,500

WOOL, Hannah, to Lucy V. Blackman; 19 Leroy St, 3 years 6,000

ZOLLVER, John A., to William and Margaretha Geis; 7th St, n s, 173 ft s e of Avenue B, 5 years 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATWATER, Julia L., administratrix, to Rosa R. Atwater and another $18,000

ATWATER, Julia L., administratrix, to Maria L. Atwater 8,500

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to John H. Powell 2,504

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna C. S. Mackenzie 2,504

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Anna C. S. Mackenzie 2,754

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Samuel Powel, trustee and executor 2,504

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm 10,000

TOOHEY, Mary, to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 500

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., and another, executors, &c., to Francis J. Odell 1,000

TOWNSEND, Ralph S., and another, executors, &c., to Adelaide Y. Townsend 6,000

TUCHMANN, Leon, to Louis Manheim ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 535; Joseph Diamond against the Stokes estate, owner; Baron & Chesler, contractors $30

BROADWAY, n w corner of 95th St, 75x 100; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Theresa Reinhardt, owner and contractor 1,900

BROADWAY, 1,309; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Thomas N. Lawrence, owner; George C. La Grange, contractor 52

EAGLE AV, 672; Robert F. Seifferd against John Werle, owner and contractor 51

EAGLE AV, 672; Robert T. Seifferd against John Werle, owner; Robert Isele, contractor 18

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 19th St, 27x88.8; Marc Nussberger against Eliot Gorton, owner; Herman Probst, contractor 1,173

JACKSON AV, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 200x75.3; John Reifenheiser against Willis R. Phillips, owner and contractor; Leonard Haufmann, contractor 8

LOTS 4 to 18 and 21 to 40, on map of Bronxwood Park; Vought Brothers against estate of Charles D. Shirmer, owner; Bronxwood Club, contractor 3,141

52D ST, 408 West; Andrew Blaurock against Andrew Ewald, owner; Joseph J. Zimmerman Company, contractor 40

83D ST, 125 East; Charles A. Pope against Tobias Krakower, owner and contractor.. 381

128TH ST, 146 to 150 West; Louis Linial against John Taylor, owner and contractor 37

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 100 x100; Salvatore Conforti against McCracken and Dagnail & Co., contractors and owners 2,499

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 28x80; Edward McCann on M. I. Kauffman and Amelia Glass to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 300

Lis Pendens.

GROVE ST, s s, 67.8 ft e of West Washington Place, runs e 39.10x s 100x w 40x s 2.8 to Place x n w 15x e 8.0x n 90 to beginning; Cornelia L. Marshall against Charles Crowell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. H. Channing.

WEST ST, 80; Department of Buildings against Louise Schermerhorn and another, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Outerbourg.

5TH AV, w s, 40.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x110; Joseph E. Gallagher against Thomas J. Jenkins and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Miller & Hartcorn.

8TH AV, e s, 26 ft e of Fox St, runs n 96.7 x w 19.2 to Fox St, x to 25 x e 120 x s 42.8 x s e 59.8 to Westchester Av, x s w 40.5 to 165th St, x w 95 to beginning; Henry D. Tiffany to Robert Proddow ... 100

11TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 59th St, 25x100; Ellen T. Martin against Daniel T. Gamble and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Ellict.

70TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Josef Rubricius against Karl M. Wallach and others, (action to establish lien, &c.;) attorney, C. G. F. Wahle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, Feb. 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. In bankruptcy:

1989—In re Louis Kronlich. Discharges.
1894—Valentine G. Hall.
1702—Rosa Rubenstein.
1912—Karmell Brooks.
1782—Philip Schuitzer.
1655—Goodman & Strauss.
1940—L. & D. Welman.
1781—Edward P. Kennard.
1902—Walter D. Turner.
1952—Isidore Marty.
1706—Harris Kauzer.
1634—George Schmitt.
1818—Wm. H. Townsend.
1938—George Becker.
1973—Joseph F. Merriam
1959—Abraham A. Miller
1956—Charles S. Kendall
454—Daniel Nathan.
1916—Robert Doblin.
1835—Arndt & Welsner.
1901—Lewis A. Olsen.
1707—Michael Mierowitz.
1882—Lewis C. King.
1978—Isaac R. Benjamin
1919—Samuel Baer.
1602—Frank A. Fox.
1185—Emilie Preusse.
754—Augustus Mayer.
1920—Siegfried Cohn.
1732—Henry Cranston.
1063—John E. Pollion.
1982—Nathan Freier.

Discharges under objection.

1864—Leon Weltfisch.
1384—Joseph Jordan.
1646—Aaron M. Sloss.
1687—Frank M. Weller.
1846—Richard R. Ditzel.
1641—Irving L. Russell.
948—Lesser Brothers.
668—William Grupe, Jr.

Adjourned cases.

1270—Adolph Kuffler.
1731—Julius Schaumberger.
1786—Catherine A. L. Stuerwald.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Kalfur, by guardian, respondent, vs. the Broadway Ferry and Metropolitan Avenue Railroad Company; Van Alstyn and another, respondent, vs. Belden and another; Lennon, respondent, vs. Smith, impleaded; Ferris, trustee, &c., and another, respondents, vs. Hard and another, impleaded; Isaacs, respondent, vs. Cohen et al.; Hausknecht, respondent, vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hosford, administrator, respondent, vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered for the plaintiff

LEGAL NOTICES.

{Ten Cent Revenue}
{Stamp Cancelled.}

EDMUND AND CHARLES RANDOLPH.
CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

We, the persons whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

1. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is EDMUND & CHARLES RANDOLPH.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is Stock and Bond Brokerage, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be situated in the State and City of New York, Manhattan Borough, in the County of New York.

3. That the names of all the respective general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence are:

EDMUND RANDOLPH,
New York City, N. Y.,
FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU,
New York City, N. Y.
HARTMAN K. EVANS,
New York City, N. Y.
MARION STORY,
Portchester, N. Y.

4 That the amount of capital stock which MARION STORY, special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is One hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000.)

5 That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the ninth day of January, 1900, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, 1901.

Made and severally signed at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, this ninth day of January, 1900.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, [L. S.]
FREDERIC C. DEVEAU, [L. S.]
HARTMAN K. EVANS, [L. S.]
MARION STORY. [L. S.]

In the Presence of
EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Witness as to all.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of January, 1900, before me personally came EDMUND RANDOLPH, FREDERIC CLINTON DEVEAU, HARTMAN K. EVANS, and MARION STORY, known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edmund Randolph being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the sum specified in said certificate to have been contributed by Marion Story, the special partner, to the common stock of said partnership has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Sworn to before me this ninth day of January, 1900. EDWARD A. FRESHMAN,
Notary Public,
[Notarial Seal.] New York County.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that THE PEERLESS SLAUGHTERING COMPANY, LIMITED, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office, on this ninth day of February, 1900, papers for a voluntary dissolution of such corporation, under Section 87 of the stock corporation law, and that the copies therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness, my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this ninth day of February, one thousand nine hundred.

J. B. MONGIN,
[Seal.] Deputy Secretary of State.
(10c. revenue stamp duly canceled.)

The foregoing copy of certificate of the Secretary of State is published by order of the Board of Directors of The Pigee Slaughtering Company, Limited. CHARLES HUTWELKER,
Sec'y.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—FREDERICK BRUCE, plaintiff, against ROBERT BAYARD SNOWDEN and Lydia P. Snowden, his wife, Joel B. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, Anna L. Snowden, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated November 18th, 1899.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Joel S. Ives, as executor of the last will and testament of Susan A. Von Tagen, deceased; Maud O. Snowden, Arthur R. B. Snowden, Emeline A. Snowden, Oliver P. Snowden, and Anna L. Snowden.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beech, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1899. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
ja8-1aw6wW&f14

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—ROBERT F. GOODFELLOW, plaintiff, against Michael Clifford, defendant.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—Summons with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, January 5th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that upon your default in appearing or answering the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $122.33-100, with interest from the 30th day of December, 1899, and with the costs of this action.

Dated January 5th, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Clifford, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Frederick Smyth, dated the 5th day of February, 1900, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 8th day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, 8th day of February, 1900.

ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
f7-1aw6wW

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of MAX ELLIN and MAX LEVIN, individually, and as members of the firm of ELLIN & LEVIN, and as co-partners with Jacob Berkowitz, in the firm of Berkowitz, Ellin & Levin, also known as the Greater New York Cloak Company, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 1,976.

To the creditors of Max Ellin and Max Levin, individually, and as members of the firm of Ellin & Levin, and as co-partners with Jacob Berkowitz in the firm of Berkowitz, Ellin & Levin, also known as the Greater New York Cloak Company, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of January, 1900, the said Max Ellin and Max Levin were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 13th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of DOMINICK LORDI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. No. 1,281.

To the creditors of Dominick Lordi of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of July, 1899, the said Dominick Lordi was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of the creditors was held at my office on the 6th day of September, 1899, and that, pursuant to Rule XV., no trustee was appointed, and thereafter and on the 22d day of September, 1899, the examination of the bankrupt was concluded, and that on the 10th day of February, 1900, said bankrupt filed a petition for leave to amend the original schedules, viz.: by inserting the name of an additional creditor, and that an order has been made allowing said amendment, and that said amended schedules have been filed and said first meeting reopened by the referee.

Notice is further given that an adjourned first meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time all creditors may attend, prove their claims, elect a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated February 13th, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM G. POLLACK and SAMUEL BLATT, individually and as members of the firm of W. G. Pollack & Co., bankrupts. No. 2,011.

Notice is hereby given that William G. Pollack, William L. Pollack, and Samuel Blatt, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated February 10th, 1900, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House, and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 28th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Feb. 10, 1900.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors, WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BUSSE, GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse, Elma Busse, Olga Busse, Wilhelm F. H. Busse, Vera Busse, William G. Busse, Rodolf Busse, Clara Busse, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE FREDERICK WILHELM BUSSE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Agnes S. O. M. C. Busse of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of George Frederick Wilhelm Busse, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRANCIS M. EPPLEY, Att'y for Petitioner, 140 Nassau St., Borough Manhattan.
ja3-1aw7wW&F

COWMAN, EDWARD D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. COWMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of February, 1900. GEORGE G. CARTER, MATTHEW B. SCHRYVER, Executors. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for the Executors, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. f7-1aw6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA VACHE COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St. N. Y. City. o18-1aw6mW

FEDER, CACILIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Albert Herzog, one of the heirs and next of kin of Cacilia Feder, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Julius Feder of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Cacilia Feder, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 15th day of February, one thousand nine hundred, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja10-1aw6wW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mW

GIGLIO, SILVESTRO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILVESTRO GIGLIO, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1900. PROVIDENCE GIGLIO, Executrix. ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Executrix, 93 Nassau Street, New York City. j24-1aw6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES REPP and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAINES, HARRIET A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Rebecca Ryle, Pemella Snedeker, Emma Heerbrandt, Jennet Hilton, Ida Kassenbleck Brunner, Katy Kassendieck, Emma Lansing, John Hawkins, Mary Hawkins Westerfield, George Hawkins, William Hawkins, Clara Hawkins, Addaline Pullis, Emeline Fountain, and Henrietta Tracy, the heirs and next of kin of Harriet A. Haines, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Simeon W. O'Donnel of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet A. Haines, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 5th day of March, one thousand nine hundred at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
j17-1aw6wM

HUME, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. HUME, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles E. Lydecker, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of June, 1900.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1899. ELIZABETH H. HUME, Executrix. CHARLES E. LYDECKER, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York, N. Y.

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz.: the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator. DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Adm'r, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. D. M. Wight, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury & Fox, No. 3 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix; JAMES S. BEARNS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-1aw6mW

WILLITS, GEORGE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WILLITS, late of the County of Cook, State of Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Curtis, Mallet-Prevost and Colt, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1900. MAUDE H. WILLITS, Executrix. CURTIS, MALLET-PREVOST & COLT, Attorneys for Executrix, 30 Broad Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mW&dy11

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, ancillary administratrix of the estate of HENRY RICE, deceased, will sell at public sale on Tuesday, February 20th, at 1:30 P. M. at the office of Rice and Duval, 231 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, the good will of the business of Rice and Duval, stock on hand and in course of manufacture belonging to the tailoring business of said firm and the good will of the business of the firm. Also lease of store at 231 Broadway, N. Y.

Dated February 9th, 1900.

MARY RICE,
Ancillary Administratrix of the estate of Henry Rice.

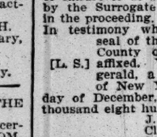
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EVERETT L. BARNARD, plaintiff, against AARON HUNTER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, beginning at a point on the easterly side of Saxe Avenue, distant one hundred feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of McGraw Avenue and the easterly side of said Saxe Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence running northerly and parallel with Saxe Avenue fifty feet; thence westerly and again parallel with McGraw Avenue one hundred feet; thence southerly along the easterly side of Saxe Avenue fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.
ARTHUR KNOX, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



McGraw Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $328.00, with interest thereon from the 29th day of December, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to about $105, with interest from December 29th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $10 and interest.

The said premises will be sold subject as follows: The more northerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,850; the more southerly lot, subject to a first mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $1,848, and both lots, subject to a blanket mortgage, bearing interest at six per cent., on which there was due for principal and interest on December 29th, 1899, about $417.—Dated New York, February 10th, 1900.

EDWARD B. LA FETRA, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&Mh7

SULLIVAN STREET.—The Supreme Court, County of New York.—OLIVER W. BUCKINGHAM, as substituted trustee of the trusts created in and by the last will and testament of John Walton, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH JANE WILSON, individually and as executrix, &c., and others, defendants.

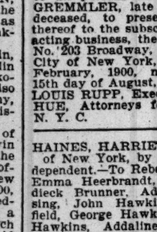
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Sullivan Street distant thirty-nine (39) feet and ninety (9) inches southwardly from the southeasterly corner of Prince and Sullivan Streets, and running thence eastwardly and parallel with Prince Street seventy-five (75) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street three (3) feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street ten (10) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Sullivan Street seven (7) feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Prince Street sixty-two (62) feet to the easterly side of Sullivan Street, and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sullivan Street twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ORMISTON & McCORMACK, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 7 Nassau Street, New York City.

Prince Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to be sold is two thousand five hundred and twenty-six and four one-hundredth dollars ($2,526.04,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of February, 1900, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and twenty-six and sixty-four one-hundredths dollars ($226.64,) with interest thereon from the 10th day of February, 1900, together with the expenses of sale.

Dated New York, February 13, 1900.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
f14-2aw3wW&F&Mh7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ARNOLD L. SCHEUER (STEPHEN PERRY STURGES, substituted as plaintiff,) against CHARLES BROWN and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action dated August 30th, 1899, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, at the New York Salesrooms, Limited, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1900, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Rivington Street, distant twenty-four feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Rivington and Goerck Streets; from thence running easterly along the southerly side of Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and five inches; thence southerly and parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet; thence westerly and parallel with Rivington Street thirty-seven feet and six inches, and thence northerly and again parallel with Goerck Street seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 22nd, 1900. WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.

LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
ROBY & TAYLOR, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Rivington Street.

The approximate amount of liens or charges to satisfy which the above described property is sold is $7,928.09-100, with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from August 30, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $474.25, with interest thereon and the expenses of the sale. That the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff is nothing.—Dated January 22, 1900.

WILLIAM F. GRELL, Sheriff.
LOUIS LEAVITT, Deputy Sheriff.
j24-2aw3wW&F&f14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMIL GUNSEL, plaintiff, against OLGA JUNG et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 3d day of February, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

First—All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, known as No. 1,508 of said ward and No. 2 Fourth Avenue and as No. 14 on the map of the property of the children of Mrs. D. Langdon made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, April, 1854, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of Lot No. 13, as laid down upon said map, and running thence westerly on the line of Lot No. 13 one hundred and twenty-two feet six and a half inches, thence southerly parallel with Lafayette Place twenty-three feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 15 on said map; thence easterly on the northerly line of Lot 15 one hundred and thirty feet nine inches to the westerly line of Fourth Avenue, and thence northerly along the westerly line of Fourth Avenue twenty-four feet and five inches to the place of beginning. The said premises will be sold subject to a mortgage thereon for $25,000 and interest from the 1st day of October, 1899, at five per cent. per annum, the said mortgage being now due.

Second—All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwardly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, sixty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street sixty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known as the street Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the said premises will be sold subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 159 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due; and subject, the portion thereof known and designated as No. 161 East 103d Street, to a mortgage thereon for $10,000, at five per cent. per annum, with interest thereon from the 1st day of January, 1900, and which mortgage is now past due.

The said premises, Nos. 159 and 161 East 103d Street, will be sold separately. The said premises known by the street number 159 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street, distant two hundred and ten feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the northerly side of 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 103d Street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

The said premises known as No. 161 East 103d Street is more particularly described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate on the northerly side of East 103d Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 103d Street distant one hundred and eighty feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Third Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block; thence westwardly, parallel with 103d Street, thirty feet; thence southwardly, parallel with Third Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet and eleven inches to 103d Street, and thence eastwardly along said street thirty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
ROBERTSONS & HARMON, attorneys for plaintiff, 32 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 2 Fourth Avenue:

Astor Place.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street numbers being 159 and 161 East 103d Street:

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 2 Fourth Avenue is $600.00 and interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of the said premises No. 159 East 103d Street is $285 24-100 and interest.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee from the sale of said premises No. 161 East 103d Street is $285 24-100 and interest.

Dated New York, February 6th, 1900.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.
f7-2aw3wW&F&mh1.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MINNIE HARDER, plaintiff, against NEW YORK REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, dated May 19th, 1899, as amended by an order made and entered therein, dated February 7th, 1900, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on the 8th day of March, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, being part of the farm of the said Glorvina R. Hoffman, described as follows:

Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street distant eighty-three feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

And also all that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Commencing on the northerly side of Forty-second Street, distant sixty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street; running thence easterly along the northerly side of Forty-second Street twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line twenty-one feet, and thence southerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-second Street, the place of beginning.

Together with all, and singular, the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever,

CHICKERING'S FATAL FALL

The Congressman's Body Found in Forty-first Street.

He Appears to Have Plunged Head First from the Window of His Room in the Grand Union Hotel.

There is something mysterious about the death of Charles A. Chickering, Representative in Congress from the Twenty-fourth District of this State, whose dead body was found on the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-first Street, east of Park Avenue, at an early hour yesterday. While it may have been an accident or the result of walking in his sleep, the facts gathered indicate that the Congressman plunged head first from a window on the fourth floor of the Grand Union Hotel, and was instantly killed.

Congressman Chickering suffered severely from rheumatism. He was frequently a guest at the Grand Union, and generally traveled with an attendant. This time he came unattended. He reached the hotel on Sunday, and it was his intention to start for Washington on Monday afternoon, but the weather was so unfavorable that he decided to remain over until yesterday morning. He was about the main floor of the Grand Union the greater part of the day and early evening on Monday, and when a TIMES reporter saw him he was in as good spirits as a man suffering from rheumatism might be expected to be on a rainy day.

During Monday, it is said, Mr. Chickering received a call from Dr. Graeme M. Hammond of 58 West Forty-fifth Street and a male friend, whose name could not be ascertained.

Mr. Chickering went to his room about 9 o'clock, and before retiring ate a light luncheon of bread and milk. The waiter who served him was the last person who saw him alive.

Just as dawn was breaking yesterday a milkman, driving across East Forty-first Street, saw an object on the sidewalk, and, leaving his wagon, he discovered Mr. Chickering's body. Running to the hotel office, he informed Night Clerk J. E. Lord, who summoned James Lacey, a porter, and the trio went to Forty-first Street, where they were joined by Officer Colgan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital soon arrived, and, the surgeon in charge pronouncing Mr. Chickering dead, the body was removed to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station in a patrol wagon. Before the body was removed Mr. Lord and Porter Lacey said that it was that of Congressman Chickering, and their identification was promptly confirmed by an examination of the effects found on the dead man's person.

Mr. Chickering was not fully dressed. The body was attired in a night robe, indicating that the Congressman had retired, and the condition of the bed corroborated this inference. It is thought that Mr. Chickering arose while suffering intense pain, and possibly sought relief in different positions. He had put on his stockings, drawers, trousers, and vest. The saturated condition of the clothing indicated that Mr. Chickering had probably been on the sidewalk at least two hours before he was discovered.

Just how Congressman Chickering reached the sidewalk is not known. Outside his window was a fire escape with a railing waist high. If he had fallen through the aperture, he must necessarily have struck the balcony on the first story, where there is no opening. It seems almost impossible that he could have fallen over the railing, and the generally accepted idea is that he plunged head foremost to the ground. This theory is strengthened by the fact that there is a terrible wound on the right temple, which probably caused instant death.

Unless his mind was temporarily deranged by excruciating pain, no cause for suicide can be imagined. Mr. Chickering was fairly prosperous, and his domestic relations were of the happiest. In every-day life he was one of the most genial of men, despite his intense sufferings, and he was a popular politician and a stanch friend of Senator Platt.

News of Mr. Chickering's death spread rapidly. The House of Representatives at Washington adjourned out of respect to his memory, and in local political circles, where he was well and favorably known, expressions of deep sympathy were heard on every side.

On a permit from the Coroners' Office the body was removed to an undertaker's establishment on Fourth Avenue, whence it was taken to the Congressman's home, at Copenhagen, N. Y., on the 9:15 o'clock train last night.

Mrs. Chickering, the widow, accompanied by some friends, arrived at the hotel at 6:30 o'clock last evening. She refused to be seen.

Dr. Hammond was not at his home when a TIMES reporter called, and the only information obtainable was that he would not be at his office until this morning.

Charles A. Chickering was born at Harrisburg, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1843. He received an academic education, and for some time was a teacher on the staff of the Lowville Academy.

He early evinced a taste for politics, and when only twenty-two years old was elected School Commissioner for Lewis County, serving for ten years. He was sent to the New York State Assembly in 1879, and was twice re-elected. In 1884 he was chosen Clerk of the Assembly, and held the place until 1891, when the Democrats controlled the lower house. He was sent to Congress in 1893, and remained a member until his death. In the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses he was Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals.

At his own request Mr. Chickering served only on the Committee on Railways and Canals, and it is feared that his death will materially retard the proposed purchase by the United States Government of the Erie Canal.

Mr. Chickering was for many years Chairman of the Lewis County Republican Committee, and also served as Secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1888 and 1889. He married Emma R. Stanton of Copenhagen, N. Y., on Dec. 15, 1870.

WORD RECEIVED AT THE CAPITAL.

Mrs. Chickering Told that Her Husband Was Ill—Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Members of Congress were greatly shocked at the news of Representative Chickering's violent death in New York City this morning. The first information came in a dispatch to Representative Gillett, the close personal associate of Mr. Chickering, and was communicated to Sergeant at Arms Casson of the House.

The families of Mr. Chickering and Mr. Gillett have long been intimate, and the two wives were together when the news of the tragedy came. It was kept from Mrs. Chickering for fear the shock would prove too great. She was informed that her husband was dangerously ill at New York, and arrangements were made for her to leave for New York at noon with Mrs. Gillett.

Mr. Chickering was last seen here when the vote on the Financial bill was taken. He insisted on coming on crutches in order to record his vote for the bill.

The members of the New York delegation in the House of Representatives held a meeting as soon as they were informed of Representative Chickering's death, and resolutions were drafted for presentation to the House. The dead member's desk was draped and wreathed in flowers when the House met at noon. The Chaplain, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the loss the House had suffered.

Mr. Payne (New York) made the announcement of Mr. Chickering's death. At some future time, he said, he would ask the House to pay fitting tribute to the high character and services of the dead man.

The resolutions prepared by the New York delegation were then adopted, and the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral: Messrs. Sherman, (New York,) Babcock, (Wisconsin,) Cummings, (New York,) Littauer, (New York,) Degraffenreid, (Texas,) Davidson, (Wisconsin,) Gillett, (New York,) Alexander, (New York,) and Otey, (Virginia.)

Then, at 12:25 P. M., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

Speaker Henderson and many others who had long known Mr. Chickering expressed profound regret at his death, and preparations were made for the appointment of a Congressional committee to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

In a message from the House, the death of Representative Chickering was announced to the Senate. Mr. Platt (Rep., N. Y.,) offered the resolution of regret and asked the appointment of a committee of five Senators, to join a similar committee from the House, to attend the funeral. The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following Senators as the committee: Platt, Mason, Scott, Turner, and Sullivan.

If attacked with La Grippe use JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It almost invariably cures.—Adv.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

Waiters in the most exclusive of the restaurants have come to look upon the tip as so certainly their right that they have come to assume an air that is offensive in the extreme. There is no acknowledgment from them for this courtesy on the part of the diner now, unless he gives them a bill, when, of course, the waiter is obsequious in the extreme, and generally offensively so when the bill is of an exceptionally large denomination. There is now no "thank you" for a tip in silver. The waiter merely grabs it as a thing that belongs to him. Naturally there has come a revolt on the part of the diners, and several waiters in fashionable resorts have been receiving a much-needed lesson within the past week or two. Men have begun to call waiters back to them when there has been no "thank you" in acknowledgment of a tip, and on one pretext or another have asked that the tip be returned, as if to examine the change or increase the tip. Then these men, who only demand that a waiter shall at least profess to be thankful for the gift, have quietly pocketed the coin after telling the waiter that as he had neglected to return thanks for the pour boire he was therefore not entitled to it. This plan has worked well, though it has made the waiters who have thus lost their tips through a lack of courtesy surly and inclined to break crockery as a means of relieving their minds, which latter is of course only biting off one's nose to spite his face. Clubmen who are used to respectful treatment at their clubs are determined to wrest the "thank you" from the waiter, or withhold the tip, and the plan to force the acknowledgment is spreading rapidly as a means of curbing the discourtesy of waiters. The plan meets with the approval of the managers of the restaurants, who hope to see it universally adopted until surly waiters have learned that the tip is not theirs of right, but is a matter as between a man well served and his servitor. What the waiters' labor union will do in the matter has not yet been disclosed, but the enforcement of the "no thanks, no tip" rule has stirred up a discussion among the waiters that may yet call for official action by the Central Labor Union, or something of that sort, where they are so sensitive about "the rights of labor."

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"Progressive euchre probably has a very considerable hold on the masses in the city, as THE TIMES said last Sunday," remarked a young man of the socially elect while chatting at his club the other day, "but the thing in society is bridge whist, and the women in particular are little short of crazy over it. It is played in the most exclusive sets in town now in lieu of poker, and the amounts that are staked at it are very considerable. I personally know of one young married woman in town who won $1,500 at the game in a three days' session in the parlors of one of the most exclusive houses in town, whose mistress is a fashionable leader, with a couple of unmarried daughters who are hardly 'out' in social life, and both of whom lost their money to this young matron. This is by no means an isolated case, and he or she who is an expert at the game has in sight, for a time at least, a source of a respectable income without the necessity of any great amount of labor. To be 'in the swim' you simply must play bridge whist."

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Some of the Masons about town are having a laugh among themselves over the misfortune that befell a young civil engineer connected with a filtering concern in town. He was but recently initiated into a Masonic lodge, and of course received the necessary lambskin apron. This he carefully folded in a bundle, which he took to his home, where there is a sister who is constantly on the lookout for some means of adding to the comforts of life for this brother. While rummaging about his room "putting things to rights," after the fashion of women, she came across the bundle with the apron. Of course, she opened it, and, finding what it was, decided that the proper thing for her to do was to put the finishing touches to the thing, so that the loved brother should be thoroughly up to date. Embroidery silks and needles were called into requisition during the hours the brother was away on business, and the ornamentation of the apron was done stealthily. When completed the improved apron was replaced where the woman first found it, and inclosed in the paper in which it was originally tied. The brother took the prized bundle to the lodge at the next meeting, and being a trifle late had no chance to examine it until he put it about him preparatory to the opening of the lodge. Then he hurriedly unrolled and tied it on, and went among his brother Masons to enjoy the meeting. There was a smile all around the room as he took his place, and the young man noticed that his brother Masons were eying him as if he were the cause of their merriment. Finally a fellow-member nudged him and pointed at his apron. Then the young Mason almost collapsed, for there embroidered on his new apron on one side was a collection of daisies, while on the other was a long spray of forget-me-notes, the whole in the most vivid colors. There is one woman in town who will let Masonic paraphernalia alone hereafter when inclined to fancy needlework.

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Up on St. Nicholas Avenue there is a music teacher who has this sign in the window of his first-floor parlor: "Legitimate school for the mandolin." Other tenants wonder what sort of an atrocity the other sort of mandolin schools must be.

***

"I ran across something entirely new to me yesterday," said a yachtsman at the meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club the other evening. "I live on one of the Ninety streets up on the west side, and yesterday was called to the kitchen to fix something about the gas range that the servant could not attend to. While there I looked down into the yard and saw a man hanging out clothes. It amused me, and I asked who it was. Then the girl informed me that it was a washerman, and that he was a regular weekly visitor to an apartment adjoining ours, where he did the washing for at least two of the families. Our servant had learned from gossip with the others about there that he had been going out washing for a couple of years; that he had all the work in that line he could attend to, and made a good living at it. No, he was not a Chinaman; but looked to be a fellow of Irish extraction, strong, rugged, and about twenty-five years of age. He used to be employed in a laundry, found there was a demand for good washers and ironers in families, and so went into the business, which he has followed ever since. I reckon he is the only white washerman in town."

***

An apparently suddenly announced intention of the trustees of the estate of the late Henry B. Plant to remove the offices from this city to New Haven, Conn., is creating gossip among railroad men and others interested in the management of this vast estate of nearly $20,000,000. It will be remembered by those interested in the matter and possibly by others that Mr. Plant, shortly before his death, making his will in Connecticut, so as to take advantage of its more liberal laws, created a trust for the management of his estate which should last until a very young grandson should reach maturity. In order to do this, Mr. Plant, though then occupying the house in this city in which he died, declared himself to be a resident of Connecticut. Contest of the will is based on a denial of this Connecticut residence, except for the purposes of making such a will as would permit Mr. Plant to so control the handling of his fortune after his death that it should grow to such magnitude as to make the name of Plant one never to be forgotten. This subject, as his intimates knew, had become a sort of monomania with the great transportation man in the latter months of his life. For the offices of the estate a house has been purchased in the heart of the city of New Haven, very near to the offices of H Lynde Harrison, executor of the estate. With a deal of naiveté it is given out that the selection of this building was a matter of sentiment, because it was the house that Mr. Plant had selected shortly before his sudden death here as the one that he proposed to buy and make his New Haven home. Suspicious people are inclined to smile when this is told as a story designed to bolster up the claims of those who assert that the actual residence of Mr. Plant at the time of making the will was Connecticut. Whatever the motive for the purchase of the house and the establishment of offices of the estate in New Haven, it is said that this house and Mr. Plant's wishes respecting it will play a very important figure in the contest over the will and the ultimate disposition of the estate.

Royal

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from pure and healthful ingredients. No alum, lime or ammonia.

Assures light, sweet, pure and wholesome food.

Housekeepers must exercise care in buying baking powders, to avoid alum. Alum powders are sold cheap to catch the unwary, but alum is a poison, and its use in food seriously injures health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

TO POSTPONE THE GAS FIGHT.

George A. Lamb Wants Argument in His Case Delayed.

The case which George A. Lamb is bringing against the Consolidated Gas Company to compel the setting aside of the last annual election of Trustees and the ordering of a new election is due to come up at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Supreme Court, before Justice Leventritt. The argument in the case is likely to be postponed thirty days.

"I shall make application," said Mr. Lamb yesterday, "to have the argument adjourned for a month, on the ground that my clients want to see what is going to be done at the special meeting of stockholders of the Consolidated, called to decide the question of issuing new stock, before knowing whether or not they want to continue legal proceedings. I have not consulted with the other attorneys as to postponement. Part of the information we expected to get through recourse to the law has been voluntarily given by the circular issued by the Consolidated Trustees."

"If those who conduct the special meeting adopt an attitude satisfactory to your clients, will your proceedings be stopped?" Mr. Lamb was asked.

"That is a point I don't want to discuss now," he replied.

Weather Clerk says we ought to have known better than to open our new store, Warren Street & Broadway on the "13th."

Sorry, come when you can.

But forewarned is forearmed; keep tight hold of your pocket-book—temptations bristle.

The furnishing store is one of the most dangerous spots, hardly any nook in it that hasn't its tempting morsel.

Everything the best haberdashers keep and much they don't think of keeping.

But don't forget that there are also clothes, shoes and hats—and that there are two other stores, 1260 and 569 Broadway.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"If you wish to pierce the vail of fate Choose ere 'tis too late."

What a befitting climax to Master Cupid's message! and how it rings in with the midwinter opportunities of our store, which, like the hey-dey of youth, are plying toward an irrevocable end.

Well might we say—"Choose ere 'tis too late," for with February off the calendar, every available space shall be used for Spring's requirements. No part of the house seems to have been skipped—drawing room, library, hall, dining room and chamber have some representatives reduced even below factory prices.

Economy and St. Valentine say:—

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

C. H. PEPPER'S LINOLEUM
IS THE BEST FLOOR CLOTH
FOR OFFICES.
1,319-1,321 BROADWAY,
HERALD SQUARE.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

No Important Witnesses Heard Yesterday by the Special Grand Jury.

The Special Grand Jury for February, which held its fourth session yesterday, is apparently proceeding quite leisurely in the investigation into the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company charges. So far as could be ascertained yesterday, the jurors are still engaged in the examination of the files of the daily newspapers for last December in order to find out if possible the origin of the advertisements signed "Pathfinder" and "Truthseeker," and which warned the public against investing in Rapid Transit stock. Men from the various newspaper offices brought the files of their respective newspapers and handed them in at the door, but did not enter the room.

One man who remained in the jury room for a few moments, through an accident, says that several witnesses were examined. "I saw them go on the stand, but did not catch their names or hear their testimony," he said. "They looked to me like brokers' clerks or messengers."

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan went into the Grand Jury room, but did not remain there long. When he learned that no important witnesses were to be called he said that he had other business to attend to and hurried away. He refused to talk concerning the progress made so far in the investigation.

Deputy Attorney General John Proctor Clarke says that the investigation will last for over a month. "There are a great many witnesses to be heard," he said, "and in view of the magnitude of the affair, it behooves us to be very careful in our deliberations."

The Grand Jury met at 11 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock adjourned until this morning.

Berkshire Society Dinner.

The Berkshire Society, which comprises in its membership a large number of residents of the city who formerly lived in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts, will give its annual dinner at the Hotel Manhattan on the evening of Friday, Feb. 23. Among those who are expected to deliver addresses are Gov. W. Murray Crane and Congressman George P. Lawrence of Massachusetts and Prof. John Bascom of Williams College. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, the President of the society, will preside.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Dressmakers' Opportunity
in the Dress Lining Department.

25 pieces full 16 inch Black and Grey Shrunk French Haircloth, finest grade, actual value 25c. yd., for Wednesday 12½c. yd.

150 pieces best quality Silk Finished Percalines, full 36 in. wide, retailed everywhere at 25c. yd., for Wednesday - 15c. yd.

INTERESTING NEWS FOR HOTEL PEOPLE.

250 dozen very fine quality twilled Muslin Pillow Cases unequalled for wear, in three sizes, 45x36, 50x36, 54x36, sold regularly at 16c., 17c. and 18c. each; any size Wednesday 10c. each.

500 dozen splendid quality heavy Muslin Sheets, in single, ¾ and double bed size, regular value 45c., 55c. and 65c. each, for Wednesday - - - - - - - 35c., 43c. and 50c.

25 pieces half bleached linen table damask, 54 in. wide, good value at 33c. yd., for Wednesday - - - - - - 25c.

45 all linen full bleached satin damask table cloths, slightly soiled, 2x2½ yds., our $2.25 grade, while they last 1.55 each.

Also a number of fine white wool Blankets, all sizes, soiled from handling, display, etc., to close out at ONE-THIRD off.

Broadway, Eighth & Ninth Streets.

If You are Tired.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Affords immediate relief in mental and physical exhaustion and insomnia. Quiets and strengthens the nerves.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. 1 o'clock To-morrow Aft. EDW. E. RICE TESTIMONIAL. Seats on sale. Prices, $2.50 to 50c.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. 8:15; Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15 M'LLE FIFI WITH GREAT CAST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JAMES K. HACKETT in RUPERT OF HENTZAU. 8:15. Sat. Mat.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. Sat. 2nd Week "Als Ich Wiederkam," Great Hit Sequel to "At the White Horse Tavern."

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'y & 7th Av VICTORIA Last 2 Weeks Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHRIS AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Shenandoah Mat. To-day. Orch. 50c; Bals. 25c. 200 PEOPLE. 50 HORSES.

Weber & Fields' Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. WHIRL-I-GIG and BARBARA FIDGETY.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899—1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mme. Sembrich is suffering from a slight attack of influenza and will be unable to sing tonight. The management are therefore regretfully compelled to change the opera for this evening to Bizet's

CARMEN,

with Mmes. Zélie de Lussan, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, and Clémentine de Vere; MM. Salignac, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Queyla, and Plançon. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Persons having purchased seats for "La Traviata," can have them changed or the money refunded by applying at the box office.

Fri. Ev'g, Feb. 16, at 8, LOHENGRIN, Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Ed. de Reszke.

Sat. Mat., Feb. 17, at 1:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER, Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friederichs, Bars, and Dippel.

Sat. Ev'g, Feb. 17, at 8, at Popular prices, RIGOLETTO. Mmes. Sembrich and Mantelli; MM. Salignac, Devries, and Scotti.

Sun. Ev'g, Feb. 18, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Campanari, and Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Mon. Ev'g, Feb. 19, at 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Mmes. Nordica and Sembrich; MM. Dippel, Plançon, Illy, and Ed. de Reszke.

Tues. Ev'g, Feb. 20, at 8:30 precisely, First performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Susan Strong, Pevny, Olitzka, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Friederichs, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Breuer, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

Wed. Ev'g, Feb. 21, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Susan Strong; MM. Dippel, Bertram, and Plançon.

Thur. Ev'g, Feb. 22, at 7 precisely, second performance of first cycle of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKUERE Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Olitzka, Pevny, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bouton, Molka-Kellogg, Broadfoot, and Ternina; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Paur.

WEBER PIANOS USED

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat. 2:15.
"Its success was an argument for the purity of the drama."—World.
"Play realized highest expectations.—An extraordinary cast."—Journal.
THE AMBASSADOR
CAST INCLUDES MARY MANNERING, HILDA SPONG, ELIZABETH TYREE, RHODA CAMERON, MRS. WALCOT, ETHEL HORNICK, ALISON SKIPWORTH, BEATRICE MORGAN, JOHN MASON, CHARLES WALCOT, WM. COURTENAY, EDWARD MORGAN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
The Surprises of Love
Elsie de Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Eric Hope, W. Erskine, Chas. Bowser, Olive May, Margaret Robinson, Helen Keating.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. "Another Empire Success."—Charles Frohman. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. BROTHER OFFICERS

Charles Frohman's CRITERION THEATRE B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2:15. NO WEDNESDAY MATINEE THIS WEEK. MAUDE ADAMS IN THE LITTLE MINISTER

GARRICK THEATRE 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS, 8. MAT. SAT. XTRA MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play. SHERLOCK HOLMES

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 24th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY & SATURDAY. The Best Yet. CORALIE & CO., DRESSMAKERS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Last 4 Nights. Last Matinée Saturday. MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES. Feb. 21—Charles Frohman's $40,000 Production, The Modern Spectacle. HEARTS ARE TRUMPS. SEATS READY TO-MORROW, 9 A. M.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM Monday Aft., Feby. 19th, at 3:30. Major J. B. Pond Announces the Third Lecture of the Series by ERNEST SETON THOMPSON "WILD ANIMALS I HAVE MET." Reserved Seats, $1.00. Children Half Price.

BROADWAY Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS, BEN-HUR

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE. 100TH TIME, COSTLY SOUVS., THURS. EVE.

CASINO! THE PRINCESS CHIC! "ALTOGETHER A SUCCESS!" —N. Y. Herald.

COMIQUE B'way and 29th St. The House That Jack Built. Mat. To-day, 25c. & 50c. VANITY FAIR BURLESQUERS. Dixon-McGovern Fight Pictures.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. 20TH CENTURY MAIDS. "Cyrano de Rubber-Neck." Living Pictures.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. GREAT SUCCESS of the new ballad as sung by MR. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. —LAST WEEK.— MAY IRWIN. Last 4 nights and Saturday Matinée. IN SISTER MARY

Herald Square Theatre. Merrier than ever.—Herald. David Belasco's To-day & Sat. NAUGHTY ANTHONY Evs. 8:20; Mats SPECIAL MAT., Washington's B'day

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. Egyptian Giant; Orange-Headed Girl; Limbless Wonder.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street.

February being a "betwixt and between" month
EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTIONS ARE NECESSARY
TO KEEP UP BUSINESS PRESSURE
therefore, in addition to all other specials

A Sale of Cutlery

begins to-day, to continue until our surplus is disposed of.

"A false statement is easily assailed, but truth is impregnable."

While the story of advance in prices has become an oft-told tale yet our customers have personally not realized it, because OUR EARLY PURCHASES AT OLD PRICES WERE SOLD ON OLD PRICE BASIS..... As it is quite improbable that we can again buy as our present stock was bought—[unless the steel market breaks—not at all likely, as mills have orders for twelve months' output], it follows that the public will not have another opportunity

TO BUY AS IN THIS SALE

for many and many a month.

This offering comprises Dinner and Tea Knives, Sets of Knives and Forks, Carving Sets, Bird Carvers, Kitchen or Vegetable Knives, Butchers' and Cooks' Knives, Ham and Beef Slicers, etc., etc., of various reliable grades of steel, with handles of Pearl, Ivory, Rubber, Celluloid, Bone, Cocobola, Stag or Ebony.

DINNER KNIVES
Six for....89 cents..1.24..1.49 to 4.98
value at advanced prices,
1.50.....1.98..2.49 to 7.98

TEA AND DESSERT KNIVES
Six for....79 cents..1.24..1.38 to 2.98
value at advanced prices,
1.19.....1.98..2.25 to 5.98

KNIVES AND FORKS
12 pcs. for 57 cents..85..1.14 to 1.89
value at advanced prices,
79 cents..1.25..1.50 and 3.00

WE ALSO OFFER
ROGERS SILVER-PLATED
KNIVES, FORKS AND TABLE SPOONS
At the following specially low prices:
98 cents.....1.48.....1.98.....2.69
These quotations are for six pieces.

ALSO
ROGERS TRIPLE PLATE
Teaspoons 1.48 Half dozen
Tablespoons 2.96 Half dozen
At advanced prices now in effect above would COST us more than prices we ASK.

CARVING SETS—2 and 3 piece—
.39.....69..98 to 5.98
value at advanced prices,
.65.....98..1.50 to 7.98

BIRD CARVERS.....69..98....1.24
value at advanced prices,
1.10..1.65....2.10

	Now.	Advance will make them.
Butchers' Knives.	.15 to .49	.25 to .89
Beef and Ham Slicers	.49 to 1.39	.79 to 1.98
Cooks' Knives	.49 to .89	.69 to 1.25
Kitchen Knives	5½ to 9	8 to .15

Any one who has steel to buy or sell can tell of an advance of sixty cents on the dollar, to say nothing of the rise in wages, so that one need not be much of a mathematician to calculate that at that rate retail prices will soon have to be doubled.

White Tuckings
Fine Lawn and Nainsook—single and cluster tucks and all over open stripes, with tucks between—worth 49 to 98 cents—Clearance price..... .39
For Yokes, Children's Dresses and Ladies' Waists.

New Scotch Suitings
Medium heavy for skirts and Traveling dresses—50 inch..... .89

Silk Finish Novelties
Very effective—newest Spring colorings ..... .69 to .98

Great Sale
Boys' Double-Breast Suits
A Manufacturer's Entire Stock

SUITS USUALLY	WE OFFER AT
Five Dollars	2.98
Six and Seven Dollars	3.98
Eight and Nine Dollars	4.98
Ten Dollars	5.98

PRICES ARE RISING.
This is an Exceptional Offering.
One that cannot be duplicated.
Suits just right for present and Spring wear—all ages, 7 to 16 years....Our cash bought them far under value—yours will do the same now!

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Feb'y 21, at 2:30.
Programme.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
CHERUBINI, Overture Anacreon; BELLINI, Casta Diva from "Norma;" SCHUBERT, Unfinished Symphony; Songs with Piano; BRAHAMS, Hungarian dances. Soloist: Madame Sembrich
Thurs. Evg., Feb'y 22, at 8:15.
Programme.
Mr. Gericke Conductor.
BERLIOZ, Overture, "King Lear;" MENDELSSOHN, Violin Concerto; CESAR FRANCK, "Les Eolides," (first time); BEETHOVEN, Symphony No. 8. Soloist: Miss Leonora Jackson
Tickets, $1.50 to 75c. Now on sale at box office and Tyson's (5th Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH IN FIVE HUMOROUS AND MUSICAL RECITALS. EVENINGS—Feb. 21, 23, 27 at 8:15. AFTERNOONS—Feb. 24 and 28 at 3:15. Presenting an entirely new programme, including "AWFUL BORES" in which he will include himself, as well as many others. Tickets $1.50 and $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR .....Conductor
Fri., Feb. 16, at 2 P.M. Sat., Feb. 17, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist: M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN.
Program: Overture, "Coriolanus," Beethoven; Variations on a Theme by Hadyn, Brahms; Concerto for Piano, No. 2, F minor, Chopin; SYMPHONY NO. 5, E MINOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY. Tickets at Carnegie Hall, Tyson's and Rullman's.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. Cont. Perf. Milton & Dollie NOBLES, 15, 25, 50c. Le Roy & Clayton Bonner, Gallando, the Silvers, Mov. Pictures, &c.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Camilla Urso. 15, 25, 50c. Lillian Burkhart, The Hawaiian Trio, Tiddlewinks & Dugan, Mov. Pic's &c.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OR CO. 3d Year. 100 People. In English. EVGS. 8:15, 25c. to $1. MAT. TO-DAY. 1,100 SEATS, 25c. MARITANA
Next Week—THE MASCOT—All Star Cast. Special Matinée Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Aft., Feb. 15, at 3. Recital by ANTON VAN ROOY Baritone of the Maurice Grau Opera Co. Assisted by Hermann Hans Wetzler. Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Koster & Bial's
Farewell week of Round New York in 80 minutes. Mat. To-day. With FOUGERE and THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

KNICKERBOCKER. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. N. C. GOODWIN in MAXINE ELLIOTT. H. V. Esmond's Exquisite Play. When We Were Twenty-one. Extra Matinée WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. MARIE DRESSLER, MR. & MRS. ROYLE, Walton's Dogs and Monkeys, Morton, Lewis & Ryan, Biograph, Nellie Walters

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. MATINEE WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Sat. & Feb. 22 at 2. "A TRIUMPH."—HERALD. OLGA NETHERSOLE IN SAPHO.

THE NEW YORK BROADWAY TO TOKIO Broadway, 44-45 Sts. Evgs. at 8:10. Mats. To-day & Sat. at 2. No smoking at Matinées.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC